

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

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U S S R I N T E R N A T I O N A L A F F A I R S
DISARMAMENT/START/MBFR

AA 1

GDR'S MBFR DELEGATE CRITICIZES NATO PROPOSAL

LD241341 Moscow TASS in English 1324 GMT May 84

[Text] Vienna May 24 (TASS -- A regular round of negotiations of representatives of 19 states on mutual reduction of troops and armaments in central Europe began heretoday. Speaking at the plenary meeting, head of the GDR delegation Ambassador Andre Wieland noted the responsibility of the United States and its NATO allies for the heightening of tension in the international situation and undermining of confidence in the relations between states, including between participants in the Vienna negotiations. Prospects for an end to the arms race -- both nuclear and conventional -- and improvement of the situation are opened up by the joint positions and concrete proposals of the Warsaw Treaty member-states which were set forth once again recently in the communique on the meeting of the Foreign Ministers' Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member-states in Budapest.

The proposals of socialist countries which were submitted in Vienna in 1983 provide a realistic possibility for overcoming futile arguments and for starting practically reducing the level of military confrontation in central Europe. But the Western side, said Andre Wieland, did not display readiness to give a businesslike and constructive reply to those proposals.

The GDR representative subjected to well-argued criticism the proposal of the United States and NATO countries dated April 19 this year, and showed that it does not change the obstructionist character of the Western stand at the negotiations. This proposal does not promote mutually acceptable solution of questions, it does not help overcome stagnation at negotiations. That proposal raises new obstacles and even more hampers the bringing of positions of the sides nearer.

The Warsaw Treaty member states, said Andre Wieland, are confident that their proposals ensure, as before, a proper foundation for realistic accords, aimed at attaining a reasonable compromise, to the benefit of all participants in the Vienna negotiations, in the interests of security in Europe as a whole. Revision by the West of its stand in accordance with these aims would make it possible to open up favourable prospects for the Vienna negotiations.

PRAVDA ON BANNING ANTI-SATELLITE WEAPONS

LD241638 Moscow TASS in English 1616 GMT 24 May 84

[Text] Moscow May 24 TASS -- The newspaper PRAVDA publishes in its May 25 issue an article entitled "Anti-Satellite Weapons Must Be Banned." Following is the full text of the article:

The question of preventing militarisation of outer space is moving ever more into the centre of world public attention. For that, there are extremely weighty reasons. The matter is not only that space, should it become an arena of military competition, would be turned into a source of constant mortal threat to all of mankind. Launching strike weapons into space would have most baneful consequences for the limitation of armaments in other fields too. He who is seeking to open outer space for his weapons is not simply creating a new channel of the arms race -- he wants to undermine prospects for stopping it altogether.

Our country, which blazed a trail into space for mankind, consistently comes out in favour of accords that would constitute a reliable obstacle to the penetration of weapons into outer space. General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Konstantin U. Chernenko stressed that "the Soviet Union has sought for many years already an accord directed at preventing the transfer of the arms race into outer space.

We constantly raise this question with the U.S. leadership. We do that since we clearly realise what disastrous consequences militarisation of space would have."

Way back in March 1958, soon after the launching of the first artificial earth satellites, the Soviet Government proposed that the agenda of the scheduled session of the U.N. General Assembly include the question on the prohibition of the use of outer space for military purposes and on international cooperation in the exploration of outer space. With the Soviet Union's active participation, agreements were concluded aimed at preventing the transfer of the arms race into space. Among them are, for instance, the operating 1963 multilateral treaty banning nuclear weapons tests in three media, including outer space. A treaty on principles governing the activities of states in the exploration and use of outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies, was signed in 1967. Signed and ratified by the majority of countries, this treaty defines the principles of international cooperation in matters of space, bans the deployment in outer space of nuclear and other weapons of mass annihilation.

These accords created certain prerequisites for continued efforts aimed at ensuring a peaceful regime of outer space.

Although the United States did agree to conclude these accords, the U.S. military-industrial complex intended already at that time to use space for militarist purposes. A special role was assigned to the development and deployment of anti-satellite systems. At the same time, American propaganda has launched a false version by claiming that it is the Soviet Union which is the instigator of cosmic arms buildup. Facts refute this allegation. The problem of anti-satellite weaponry -- one of the ways to militarise outer space -- was engendered exactly thanks to Washington's efforts.

Already in 1958, the United States started to develop anti-satellite weapon systems in accordance with its sapcetrekk programme. This work has gone on practically non-stop ever since. In 1959, an American missile, Bold Orion, launched from a B-47 bomber, intercepted an artificial earth satellite. Early in the sixties, the United States deployed two land-based antisatellite systems: one on Kwajalein Island, the other on Johnston Island.

A particularly steep tilt towards militarisation of outer space occurred following the advent to power by the present administration. In the summer of 1982, the President issued a directive on U.S. policy vis-a-vis outer space which, for the sake of ensuring military superiority for the United States, directly orients towards a large-scale deployment of anti-satellite systems.

The Reagan administration has refused to resume the earlier conducted Soviet-American talks on these systems. Spending on developing space weapons has sharply increased. The rise in expenditures for these purposes is considerably ahead of the growth rates of the allocations under other clauses of the U.S. military budget. The programmes of developing newest types of weaponry intended for operation in outer space and from space against the earth -- laser and particle-beam weapons -- are being frantically implemented. A special space command has been set up in the United States, a joint space center to control military actions in space is being built. Under construction is a military cosmodrome for shuttle type reusable craft, the entire programme of whose use is effectively controlled by the Pentagon. In brief, along with preparations for nuclear war on land, the United States is conducting intensive war preparations in outer space as well.

As reported, special anti-satellite missiles, to be launched from high-altitude F-15 fighter-planes, are being currently developed within the framework of the ASAT programme. The first test of the system have already been conducted. Further tests are scheduled for the second half of this year.

What is Washington seeking to achieve by spending many billions of dollars on military space programmes?

According to prominent American specialists, cosmic weapons, including anti-satellite systems, are designed to play the part of the key element in first-strike capability. For the United States, says T. Caras, one of such experts, the development of anti-satellite systems would be senseless if there were no plans to make a first strike, to start nuclear war. Simply speaking, the Pentagon is eager to acquire capability of knocking out Soviet satellites (which, by the way, do not carry any strike weapons and their activity is comparable with the activity of similar American systems), in order to render blind the other side, catch it unawares and reduce its capability to retaliate in case of nuclear attack.

Here is what was bluntly declared by Fred Ikle, U.S. under secretary of defense. The use of anti-satellite systems as an integral element of the first strike in order to destroy all or many key satellites of the adversary is designed to complicate considerably a retaliatory strike. One can hardly express this idea more clearly and bluntly.

U.S. anti-satellite programmes are closely connected with the frantic buildup and perfection of strategic offensive systems, such as MX, Trident-2 missiles, and Stealth bombers, and with the deployment of Pershing-2 and cruise missiles of a big range of all types of basing near the borders of the Soviet Union.

These are all links of the chain of war preparations which underlie Washington's claims to military domination over the world.

Washington stubbornly sets its sights at outer space not in the last turn also because it fancies once again that it has found a way to overtake the other side by launching a new spiral in the arms race. Nothing, however, but more disappointments await American strategists along this road. Hoping to impose a threat from outer space on the Soviet Union, they will create a no lesser threat to the United States itself. The history of Soviet-American relations should have taught Washington that all its attempts to gain superiority have failed, and that only honest accords on an equal footing can offer the sole way to resolve security issues. Those who shape U.S. policy should once more recall this today.

By embarking upon the development of military space systems for aggressive purposes, Washington hastily erects obstacles of all sorts to block any limitation and, the more so, prohibition of such weapons. It is believed there that all means are good to justify this dangerous activity. The scope of U.S. military space programmes, their real content and nonconformity with the country's pledges under accords are kept carefully concealed from the American public. Negotiations and agreements, hindering militarisation of space, are proclaimed offhand to be impossible. It is being alleged that it is impossible to define types of weapons to be discussed at such talks, that it would be impossible to monitor accords on non-militarisation of outer space.

The White House also used all these false and invented arguments in a report to Congress in order to "justify" its refusal to conduct talks on preventing the militarisation of outer space. But, one might ask, how is it possible to develop anti-satellite systems and say at the same time that this is supposedly something unknown? How can one talk about the impossibility to resolve the problem of control without even trying to discuss it within the framework of official negotiations on the elimination and prohibition of anti-satellite systems? It is apparent that these are all unconvincing excuses. They attest to one thing -- to the U.S. Administration's irresponsible attitude to the burning problem of ensuring security on earth and the future of mankind.

Obviously, control over the compliance with obligations in the field of anti-satellite systems will have its specifics. But the problem is quite resolvable. The Soviet Union's draft document offers extensive proposals on this score, which could be discussed and concretised if need be. It is perfectly clear that renunciation of anti-satellite weapons would be much easier to control in the conditions when they have not yet been deployed, rather than after they were adopted for service by the sides.

The task of preventing the militarisation of outer space brooks no delay. And it should be resolved in the most radical way before it is too late. Taking into account the vulnerability of missile-attack warning systems and other satellites, the deployment of anti-satellite weapons would have a serious destabilising effect on the strategic situation. Even a single attack on a satellite could bring about most grave consequences. Moreover, even an accidental breakdown of any satellite system, especially during periods of enhanced tension, could cause an acute conflict situation. One has to realise this in full.

The Soviet Union has come out with ways to resolve this problem. Specifically, the Soviet Union favours the idea of banning altogether the testing and deployment in outer space of any space-based weapons for hitting targets on land, in air and outer space. It also favours a radical solution of the issue of anti-satellite weapons: total renunciation by states of the development of new anti-satellite systems, as well as elimination of such systems which they already possess.

The proposed Soviet draft treaty banning the use of force in outer space and from space against the earth provides for a pledge by parties to the treaty not to destroy, damage or disrupt the normal functioning, and not to change the trajectory of space bodies belonging to other states. Besides, it suggests a ban on the testing and use of manned spacecraft for military, including anti-satellite, purposes. Their application should be fully subordinated to the solution of various scientific, technical and economic tasks.

With a view to making it easier to reach an accord, the USSR unilaterally introduced a moratorium on the launching of anti-satellite weapons to be in effect for as long as other countries act in the same way.

Implementation of the Soviet Union's package of far-reaching measures would become a major, really tangible contribution to achieving the task of using outer space exclusively for peaceful purposes, earlier approved by the United Nations Organisation.

The Soviet initiative has met with the backing and approval of practically all U.N. member countries, excluding the United States. The need to assure for mankind a peaceful outer space is just as obvious as the fact that a transfer of the arms race into outer space would have unpredictably dangerous consequences.

Responsibility for the present and future of people prompts the need to start without delay official negotiations on preventing the militarisation of outer space, to include a ban on the development of the new anti-satellite systems and elimination of those which already exist. Washington ought, at least, to heed the voice of reason.

GERASIMOV PRESENTS PROS, CONS OF ABM DEFENSE

PM241427 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 23 May 84 p 3

[Gennadiy Gerasimov article under the rubric "For Space Without Wars": "The Earth Is the Pentagon's Hostage"]

[Text] In March of last year U.S. President Ronald Reagan called on the scientists "who gave us nuclear weapons to turn their great talent to the benefit of mankind and international peace and give us the means to render those nuclear weapons useless and obsolete" -- by creating ABM defenses.

The corresponding presidential directive posed the task of "studying the possibility of using defensive potential to neutralize the threat posed by nuclear ballistic missiles."

At first glance this seems to be nothing reprehensible. For it is a question of "defense," not attack.

People say that something new is really something old that has been totally forgotten. And this is true with regard to ABM defense, in the argument over which many lances were broken in the sixties.

Let us examine the main arguments "for" ABM defense and the arguments "against" those arguments.

First, at that time none of the champions of ABM defense was so bold as to assert that ABM defense would ensure 100-percent, "solid protection" for the United States. They simply asserted that something was better than nothing. Better to have some cover than to be totally in the open. ABM defense was also portrayed as "judicious life insurance for no fewer than 70 million Americans, which will cost \$500 per person."

Second, foreseeing Soviet countermeasures, certain bellicose generals welcomed the "battle of the budgets" in the hope of bringing the Soviet Union to economic ruin.

Third and finally, the champions of ABM defense speculated on patriotism. For they spoke of "defense," and it is customary to say only good things about that, as about motherhood.

The opponents of ABM defense objected.

The creation of costly ABM defenses, they said, will make the other side increase its missile forces to overcome them, which will cost it 10 times less. Any spending on ABM defense can be nullified by considerably less additional spending on means of attack. Thus, the talk of "judicious assurance" is irresponsible demagoguery.

In addition, in order to be effective, ABM defense must be 100 percent. For if just one missile gets through to the target, that is enough to destroy the whole target.

John (Bernal's) book "World Without War" states that the very method on which ABM defense is based is not new and was used by...Baron Muenchhausen. One of his tall stories contains a very detailed description of how, during the siege of Gibraltar, he was able to destroy an enemy battery by aiming his cannon at a cannonball heading straight for him and sending that ball back where it had come from. "Despite that precedent," (Bernal) wrote, "I believe it would be thoroughly unwise to pin any hopes on ballistic interception for a long time to come."

Opponents of ABM defense also maintained that it is illusory to try to ensure U.S. security by intensifying the arms race. General Omar Bradley once predicted that "missiles will be followed by antimissiles, and antimissiles by antiantimissiles."

As a result of the debate, the psychological danger of an ABM shield was recognized. Given its unsuitability for repulsing a first strike, it might create an illusion about the chances of parrying a counterstrike -- most likely, a weakened strike. The hopes of hiding from retribution behind this shield might create an impression of impunity for the aggressor. Enthusiasm for ABM defense, as well as for antisatellites, destabilizes the military-strategic situation which has taken shape. Until they have agreed to disarm, the nuclear powers must remain each other's hostages.

It was arguments of this sort that prepared the conclusion of the Soviet-American treaty on the limitation of ABM systems in 1972. The sides signed a protocol to that treaty in 1973.

It was thereby tacitly recognized that the preservation of peace among the nuclear powers and their equal security today depend on one side's restraining the other thanks to the threat of an inevitable crushing counterstrike against the aggressor (the Soviet formula) or thanks to the threat of "unacceptable damage" being inflicted on the attacking side in reply (the American formula).

I will digress here from considering the sides' intentions, while remaining in the realm of abstract, theoretical military logic. As the whole world knows, the Soviet Union has pledged not to be the first to use nuclear weapons.

The said situation is still called a "balance of terror" and a situation of "mutual-assured destruction." It cannot be considered satisfactory from the viewpoint of morality or common sense. It is not hard to criticize it, as F. Ikle, U.S. under secretary of defense for policy, for example, did. He spoke of a "constant nightmare" and said that the formula of "mutual-assured destruction" substituted revenge for defense, that forces were "deployed to avenge, not to save lives," and that the President's call for defense to be raised into space "removes doctrinaire blinders."

All this, apart from the statement about "blinders," is true. The situation, as I have just pointed out, is unsatisfactory, and ABM defense does not promise a way out of it.

What we see here yet again is the American's characteristic tendency to try to find a purely technical solution to a problem and the usual American technological arrogance. Such is the train of thought of G. Keyworth, science adviser to Reagan, who believes that to create an ABM shield it is necessary to "take advantage of a purely American strength -- namely, our technological leadership." It can be seen from the example that the White House has learned little from the lessons of history, with the atomic monopoly, which has passed on, and with the MIRVed missiles and other military-technical novelties on which it once gambled.

With his promises about a crane in the sky (reliable ABM defense for the United States in the vague future) President Reagan is deliberately letting go from his hands the real "titmouse" (specific accords to put the brakes on the arms race right now).

Let us assume now, contrary to the weighty opinions of specialists, that President Reagan's ray gun has been created and the United States has acquired its sought-for, reliable ABM defense.

The earth will find itself at America's mercy. Having an ABM shield and a full quiver of nuclear arrows, the United States will be able to begin once again the countdown to the "American age." The previous attempt in 1945 failed after the liquidation of the American atomic monopoly. The Reagan plan, which envisages the total neutralization of the Soviet nuclear arsenal with the help of effective ABM defense, also means, although the President has not said so, the reestablishment of an American -- this time, nuclear -- monopoly.

American good intentions might possibly seem to Reagan something that stands to reason. However, the road to hell -- this time, a nuclear hell -- is paved with good intentions.

Criticizing the present military doctrine of "mutual-assured destruction," Reagan paints the following picture, drawing on his personal experience of shooting cowboy movies: "You see, deterrence is like two guys with loaded pistols, keeping their finger on the trigger and ready to fire. We are getting away from that."

It is probably possible to agree with the model of American-Soviet relations drawn by the President. Only how can it be changed? Clothe one of the rivals in a bulletproof suit? But how will the other one feel then? Would it not be better for them both to throw down their guns?

ACADEMICIAN VELIKHOV ON MILITARIZATION OF SPACE

LD231631 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 22 May 84

[Text] The Soviet view concerning militarization of space was unequivocally expressed in Konstantin Chernenko's reply to an appeal by American scientists. He stated: the problem of not allowing the militarization of space is a problem of universal importance; it calls for radical solutions; these solutions are fully achievable; it is necessary to fully realize the extent of one's responsibility to all peoples and manifest the will to reach agreement. The Soviet view is based on fact, on the scientific analysis of the situation. One of the leading nuclear physicists in this country is Yevgeniy Velikhov, vice president of the Soviet Academy of Sciences and also chairman of the Committee of Soviet Scientists for Peace and Against the Threat of Nuclear War. He recently returned from a 2-week trip to the United States and agreed to be interviewed by Radio Moscow commentator Vladimir Pozner, to whom we now give the floor:

[Pozner] Let me begin by saying that Academician Velikhov answered my questions in detail concerning the militarization of space. In my opinion he made some extremely interesting and important points while analyzing the issue. With that in mind I would like to offer you five discussions rather than one. In each Academician Velikhov looks at one aspect of the issue. Today in our first installment he looks at the historic aspect.

Yevgeniy Velikhov, you were in the United States from 2 May to 15 May. What was the purpose of your trip?

[Velikhov in Russian with superimposed translation] There were two aims. One was our meeting with the Federation of American Scientists; the other was our regular biannual meeting with the U.S. National Academy of Science. The second event is by mutual consent closed to the mass media; the first was not, so I can discuss it. It was attended by many outstanding scientists but also and in addition to that there were what I would call people with political and military experience such as General Welsh and former CIA Director Colby. The meeting was cochaired by Paul Warnke and myself.

[Pozner] What was the subject of discussion?

[Velikhov] Basically the subject concerned the fact that ever since the President's notorious speech of 23 March 1983, a so-called strategic defense initiative has been declared in America. It has been announced with great pomp as a new direction in U.S. military and political thought. But in fact it is not new at all. Moreover the issue was discussed in detail with the Soviet Union as well as others back in the seventies. That was when all sides concerned came to the common conclusion that in our nuclear age it is impossible to create an airtight defense. It was also agreed that defense always has two sides to it and that generally speaking defense always acts as a catalyst or is in itself one of the sides of offense. Such is 20th century logic. Nothing new has occurred since the seventies when the treaty on the limitation of antiballistic missile systems was signed as a result of these discussions.

[Pozner] But you know, people sometimes wonder why the treaty limited defensive weapons rather than offensive. After all, defense concerns each country only.

[Velikhov] At first glance yes, that does seem strange. Why sign a treaty limiting antiballistic missiles? Why not have a treaty on offensive weapons and leave defense to each country? In reality, though, conclusion of this treaty reflects the great wisdom of both countries because in reality the creation of even a limited defense capability acts as a provocation. It immediately arouses the suspicion of the other side, which always thinks in terms of the worst possible scenario. In other words this kind of defense system is always in its initial stage an element of first-strike capacity and the other side sees it in just that light. So having realized all this, the decision was reached to limit antiballistic missile systems and that is one treaty upon which rest those few yet essential limitations of the arms race that were achieved in the seventies.

[Pozner] Again, I would like an absolutely unequivocal answer: Is it possible to create a flawless defense system?

[Velikhov] It is impossible to create a flawless defense system against modern ballistic missiles. Let us not forget that we are not dealing with the missile; it fires off the warhead very soon and the warhead is extremely well protected, compact, surrounded by decoy targets. It is almost impossible to detect the warhead at a great distance and when it is close enough to be detected, you don't have the time to protect yourself from it. So in fact the concept of an antimissile defense system in principle is based on either the illusory belief that you can protect yourself from a counterstrike or on a desire to use it as a first-strike weapon. Such in general terms is the historic aspect of the issue.

BOGACHEV ON ADDITIONAL U.S. MISSILES FOR EUROPE

LD241517 Moscow TASS in English 1443 GMT 24 May 84

["Dual Deception" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow May 24 TASS -- TASS military analyst Vladimir Bogachev writes:

In 1979 the United States pushed through in NATO the so-called "double track decision" on deployment of American nuclear missiles in Western Europe, and promised to "conduct serious negotiations" with the Soviet Union on limitation of nuclear armaments. The course of events showed that Washington's promise was a pre-planned deception of the public. From the very beginning the United States saw its main task in building up its nuclear might on the European Continent, and viewed negotiations with the Soviet Union only as a screen to cover up its plans to turn Western Europe into the scene of preparations for "a limited" nuclear war.

Now it becomes clear that Washington was never going to observe the limits on the number of deployed American missiles endorsed by NATO. The previous statements by Washington and its NATO allies, that the United States does not intend to deploy on the European Continent more than 572 nuclear missiles, were yet another deception.

Moreover, in an interview to the West German STERN Assistant U.S. Defense Secretary Richard Perle announced that the United States considers itself entitled to deploy in Western Europe a bigger number of missiles than it was envisaged by the "double-track decision".

Through Richard Perle Washington proclaims its intentions to take very important military decisions, without heeding the opinion of its allies. It is not ruled out that European NATO countries will be barred not only from solution of questions on the number of American nuclear missiles on their territory, but also from participation in the discussion of cardinal war and peace problems.

COMPARISON OF GROMYKO LETTER ON DISARMAMENT

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian in its Second Edition of 21 May carries on page 4 the "Letter to UN Secretary General J. Perez de Cuellar on the Problem of the Interconnection Between Disarmament and Development." It has been compared with the TASS report published on pages AA 7-9 of the 21 May Soviet Union DAILY REPORT and was found to be identical except for the following:

PRAVDA omits introductory first paragraph.

Page AA 9, last paragraph, after last line, PRAVDA adds signature: A. Gromyko.

III. 25 May 84

U S S R I N T E R N A T I O N A L A F F A I R S C C 1
WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

PRAGUE OLYMPIC MEETING ADOPTS COMMUNIQUE

LD242043 Moscow TASS in English 2014 ZMT 24 May 84

[Text] Prague, May 24 TASS -- A meeting of delegations of the sports organizations of socialist countries took place here today. It was held to discuss the situation that has developed around the Olympiad in Los Angeles as a result of the anti-Olympic actions of the U.S. Administration and the organizers of the games. Representatives of Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, the GDR, the PDRK, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the USSR, and Czechoslovakia took part in the meeting.

It was also attended by IOC [International Olympic Committee] President Juan Antonio Samaranch and other leaders of the international Olympic movement.

The participants in the meeting emphasized, says a communique adopted at the close of the meeting, that the sports organizations of socialist countries were busy actively preparing their sportsmen for the Olympic Games, expecting that they would be held in an atmosphere of friendship and hospitality and in conditions equal for all the delegations.

Unfortunately, the Reagan administration did not take real measures to ensure the security of the sportsmen of socialist countries and permitted numerous violations of the Olympic Charter.

In this connection, the national olympic committees of socialist countries, with the exception of the National Olympic Committee of Romania, had to adopt a decision on non-participation of their sportsmen in the games of the 23rd Olympiad.

The participants in the meeting were unanimous that cities as venues for Olympic Games should be chosen more thoroughly and the choice should take into account all countries and international sports federations. Concern was expressed in connection with the fact that regular Olympic Games of 1988 are to be held in Seoul.

All delegations and representatives of the international Olympic movement who attended the meeting expressed confidence that the sports movement of socialist countries, as before, will effectively cooperate with the International Olympic Committee, with the Association of the National Olympic Committees, and international sports federations and in every way contribute to strengthening the unity of the Olympic movement.

CUBAN NOC WITHDRAWS FROM L.A. SUMMER GAMES

LD241223 Moscow TASS in English 1150 GMT 24 May 84

[Text] Havana, May 24 TASS -- Cuba's National Olympic Committee has decided to withdraw from the 23rd Olympic Games due to violations by the United States of norms and principles of the Olympic movement and the creation in Los Angeles of a situation that threatens the security of athletes from Cuba and other socialist countries.

Cuban athletes, say the committee's statement, remain committed to the ideals of the Olympic movement, are always ready to participate in the competitions organized by various federations on condition that the Olympic Charter be upheld. The Cuban NOC has closely watched preparations for the Olympic Games in Los Angeles and believes that a series of incongruities and violations of the Olympic Charter were allowed to happen in their organization.

NOC senior officials made a trip to Los Angeles in March this year, during which they became convinced of that once again and made their views known to the organising committee in the hope that it will consider their complaints and ensure conditions for the Cuban delegation's participation in the games.

The NOC emphasised the need to ensure safety of athletes, judges, coaches, and sports officials due to an atmosphere in the United States under which counter-revolutionary and terrorist organisations have a possibility to carry out any provocations against sportsmen from socialist and other countries. Besides, commercialisation of the games has acquired unprecedented dimensions.

The Cuban athletes, the NOC statement says, do not fear threats. They have hardened over the past twenty-five years to an atmosphere of hostility and provocations that was imposed at various international competitions by Cuba's opponents. At present, however, the republic cannot remain indifferent to the gross violation of the Olympic principles and norms by the Los Angeles games organisers. Passive neutrality on this issue would contradict the history and principles of Cuban sport.

ANTI-UN GROUP IN U.S. REFLECTS GOVERNMENT STANCE

LD241911 Moscow TASS in English 1540 GMT 24 May 84

[Text] Moscow, May 24 TASS -- TASS news analyst Vladimir Matyash writes:

The baiting of the United Nations Organization, the largest international forum called upon to promote the safeguarding of peace and international security, is mounting in the United States. One more evidence of that is the slanderous work under the pretentious name "The World Without the United Nations Organization," which was circulated by the extremely reactionary organization "Heritage Foundation," the "brain centre" of the American ultras. That organization became notoriously known by its attacks not only against the United Nations organizations but also its specialized bodies, such as the United Nations Education, Science, and Culture Organization (UNESCO), the U.N. Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) which affiliates scores of independent states of all continents of the world.

It should be noted that the provocative report, prepared by the American ultras, actually reflects the views of the present American Administration which sets the main aim to impudently attack the United Nations and its specialized agencies.

The campaign has become particularly intensive since President Reagan and his "team" came to the White House. The high-placed representatives of that "team" slanderously assert that the United Nations is allegedly detrimental to the cause of peace. And the American representatives at the United Nations and mayor of New York City Edward Koch went as far as to demand that the United Nations go away from the United States.

What is the essence of the fresh, anti-UNO fraud, which was fabricated in the United States?

The American ultras accuse the United Nations of all mortal sins and seek neither less nor more than dissolution of that world organization. The authors of the report are trying hard to actually cross out everything positive which was attained during almost 40-year-old history of that most important international forum. Grossly juggling with facts, they assert that allegedly the United Nations does not play a constructive role in international affairs. They deny its contribution to consolidation of international security and prevention of a nuclear war. But it is well known that the United Nations adopted scores of resolutions on questions of disarmament, many of which were materialized.

Attacking the United Nations, American reaction thereby "plays up" to official Washington which cannot reconcile itself to the fact that the "vote machine" once obedient to the United States has long ceased to be so at the United Nations. The White House is also indignant at the fact that criticism of the aggressive, militaristic course of the Reagan administration which seriously imperils the cause of universal peace sounds still stronger at the United Nations.

The provocative fraud which was released by the "Heritage Foundation" provides an extra-proof that with direct connivance on the part of the American authorities American ultras hamper in every way normal activities of the United Nations.

NORTH ATLANTIC ASSEMBLY DISCUSSES ARMS BUILDUP

LD242348 Moscow TASS in English 2020 GMT 24 May 84

[Text] Luxembourg May 24 TASS -- A session of the North Atlantic Assembly opened here today. About 200 parliamentarians from 16 NATO member-countries attend the session of this consultative body.

As was reported at a press conference that was held by assembly leaders, the assembly has on its agenda problem of East-West relations, questions of the build-up by the NATO bloc of its arsenals of nuclear and conventional armaments. As is noted by local observers, discussion of the questions linked with transatlantic trade in armaments will take a special place at the session. The cause of that is discontent of West European countries that the United States does not want to share with them the profitable market of armament monopolized by Washington. The session will also discuss the state of affairs in U.S. trade and economic relations with Western Europe, which is a constant source of acute arguments.

WPC ISSUES STATEMENT ON OAU ANNIVERSARY

LD241429 Moscow TASS in English 1403 GMT 24 May 84

[Text] Helsinki May 24 TASS -- The World Peace Council issued today the following statement:

Press statement on May 25th -- 21st anniversary of the OAU on the occasion of the 25th of May -- Liberation Day, which marks the 21st anniversary of the founding of the Organization of African Unity, the World Peace Council extends its warm greetings to the OAU, African people, and all those fighting to rid the continent of imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism, and apartheid. The commemoration of this significant day is a clear demonstration of international solidarity with African nations, and those fighting for their national liberation, who throughout the length and breadth of the continent have shown in their day-to-day struggle their determination to put an end to foreign domination and attain the complete liberation of Africa in the political and social-economic spheres.

The statement of independence by many African countries -- now over 50 -- and the formation of the OAU twenty-one years ago, have been and are important factors in international relations. The OAU plays an important role and makes valuable contribution in the United Nations, the Non-Aligned Movement, and in the struggle for disarmament and world peace.

The WPC draws attention to the fact that the 21st anniversary of the founding of the OAU takes place at the time when U.S. imperialism is doing everything possible to halt the process of socio-economic transformations in Africa and other parts of the world, carrying out a reckless policy of intervention, of creation of areas of acute tension, and increasing its support for the apartheid regime which deprives the black majority their fundamental rights and basic freedom, and is putting obstacles, under false pretexts, on the Namibian process to independence.

Conspiracies are being hatched against the frontline states and the liberation movement in southern Africa, the over-riding aim of which is to reverse the borders of independent Africa to pre-independence and colonial times, and create a buffer zone of pliable client-states and at the same time crush, if possible, the national liberation movement led by SWAPO [South-West Africa People's Organization].

Tactics for the attainment of this goal have varied from open military attacks, economic strangulation, to subtle political and diplomatic moves. The U.S. is making every effort to establish new military bases in the African Continent and to involve African countries in its global military plans. Support is being extended by certain Western countries to further the militarisation of the apartheid regime.

Efforts by African countries to overcome backwardness are hampered by selfish interests of imperialist powers and their transnationals through unequal economic relations. The World Peace Council condemns in the strongest terms these imperialist manoeuvres calculated to undermine African unity and stresses that no effort should be spared to maintain and strengthen this unity. The unity of all Africans is vital and decisive for the continent's political, economic, and social progress, leading to the complete liberation of the continent from imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, and racism.

It is of paramount importance in the consolidation of independence, the attainment of liberation in Namibia and South Africa, as well as for turning Africa into a nuclear weapon-free zone. The WPC fully supports the African people's struggle for peace, disarmament, against the military build-up, and for keeping African free from nuclear weapons. This struggle in African Continent is a vital component of the world-wide movement for peace, against nuclear war. It fully supports the struggle for the economic independence of Africa, the achievement of which would help put an end to hunger, famine, malnutrition, illiteracy, and the many other ills which afflict the continent. The WPC calls on its national peace committees and upon all peace-loving and democratic forces to give the widest observance to the 21st anniversary of the OAU, frustrate the enemy plans and intensify their solidarity with the OAU and the African peoples, and to increase their support for the cause of the total liberation of Africa.

IZVESTIYA HITS EEC'S AFGHAN SETTLEMENT APPEAL

PM231201 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 May 84 Morning Edition p 5

[D. Velikiy commentary: "The Wrong Address"]

[Text] The EEC Council of Ministers session at the foreign ministers level which has ended in Brussels has "called on" the Soviet Union to "settle the situation in Afghanistan."

Well, such appeals are only to be welcomed, provided that they are sent to the right address. The Soviet Union supports the Afghan leadership's proposals aimed at settling the situation around Afghanistan by means of direct political talks (and, incidentally, it has said so repeatedly).

The problem is that the U.S. Administration and the Pakistani leadership, which directly support the counterrevolution in Afghanistan, are stubbornly against such a settlement. And not only are they against it, they are doing everything in their power to achieve the diametrically opposite result. It is known that dushman camps are strung out across Pakistani territory. It is known that dushmans are trained there by foreign instructors and that all this riffraff is maintained by Uncle Sam, who also supplies the weapons. The U.S. vice president's recent trip to Pakistan, during which G. Bush reportedly had contacts with dushmans, indicates that the United States intends to continue its course aimed at fanning the smoldering coals of the counterrevolution, and certainly not at a settlement of the situation in Afghanistan.

Thus, appeals such as the one put forward by the EEC Council of Ministers session should be addressed to the "stage managers and orchestrators" of the bandit sorties -- that is, to Washington and Islamabad.

U.S. CONGRESSMEN APPROVE MORATORIUM ON ASAT

LD241418 Moscow TASS in English 1413 GMT 24 May 84

[Text] Washington May 24 TASS -- The House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress voted on Wednesday for the imposition of a year-long moratorium on the testing of anti-satellite weapons by the USA. Approved by 238 votes against 181, the amendment by G. Brown (Democrat from California state) to the bill on military appropriations for the 1985 fiscal year, forbids the allocation of any funds for the Pentagon to test the ASAT anti-satellite system provided the Soviet Union also observes a moratorium on testing a similar system.

As is known, the Soviet Union expressed readiness last year to reach agreement on the liquidation of the existing anti-satellite systems and banning the development of new ones and simultaneously imposed a unilateral moratorium on launchings of anti-satellite weapons as long as other states, the USA included, refrain from putting anti-satellite weapons of any type into outer space. But the Reagan administration, cynically ignoring these constructive initiatives, held, in January last, the first testing of the ASAT system for destroying targets in near-earth orbit. The Pentagon was planning to spend tens of billions of dollars on establishing an ASAT and to deploy it by 1987. But the dangerous programme caused serious concern in the U.S. Congress. According to THE WASHINGTON POST, the opponents of anti-satellite weapons say that a moratorium on further testing is needed in order to keep space free from weapons.

U.S. ANTISATELLITE ARMS SYSTEM PROGRAM VIEWED

LD242248 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1530 GMT 24 May 84

[From the "International Dairy" program presented by Vitaliy Sobolev]

[Text] Here is another report dealing with the United States' dangerous plans. The Senate Armed Services Committee has approved a Pentagon program for the development and testing of antisatellite arms systems. Here is a comment on this report from my colleague, Yevgeniy Kachanov:

Let it be said straight away that the Senate committee decision, adopted under strong pressure from the administration, involves just one of several types of anti-satellite weapons -- the system called ASAT. It is a relatively small device which, at high altitude, is launched from an F-15 aircraft and is capable of hitting orbiting targets within a range of around 15,000 km. A dummy launch of a device of this sort was carried out in January, and in the autumn it is planned to fire at a special target satellite. But, as I said, this is just one of the types of antisatellite weapons. Orbiting anti-satellite mines, extra-powerful lasers and the like are also being developed. In addition, two land-based antisatellite systems have already been deployed in the Pacific islands of Kwajalein and Johnston. Tens of thousands of millions of dollars have already been spent on all this, and will continue to be spent.

It is clear that antisatellite weapons are an integral part of a first-strike capacity, and this is not concealed in the Pentagon. Fred Ikle, U.S. under secretary for defense, stated bluntly: The use of anti-satellite systems as an integral element of a first strike should considerably hamper a retaliatory strike. Here is another statement, this time from Ronald Stivers, assistant deputy under secretary for defense: If you have the ability to control space, he said, you have the whole world in your sights.

Yes, the present strategists at the White House want to see our planet only through their gun-sights, while holding their finger on the trigger. That is why the Reagan administration has refused to resume the Soviet-American talks on antisatellite systems, which were being held before. At the same time, Washington has rejected the USSR's repeated proposals for a ban on the development of such systems, on the pretext that verification of the observance of the conditions of an agreement would be impossible. Admittedly, American scientists themselves have on numerous occasions argued that the problem of verification can be fully resolved. Peter Clausen, an eminent arms expert, writes without beating about the bush that the real reasons for the Reagan administration's refusal to hold talks with the USSR have nothing to do with the problem of verification. The White House is now openly declaring that the United States will not join in an agreement on antisatellite weapons even if observance of its provisions could be verified.

No, the reason for the refusal to hold talks is that the development of space weapons of war is an important element in the United State's aggressive preparations, in the creation of a first-strike capability. The Pentagon brasshats cannot resist the temptation of moving into space, and imposing their will on the whole of mankind from there.

But, as Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko has stressed, calculations that the way to military superiority can be paved through space are built on illusions. On the admission of an overwhelming majority of American experts, if Washington unleashes a war, it will be impossible to protect the territory of the United States from a retaliatory strike, from retribution. Thus, in its attempts to create a threat to the Soviet Union, the Pentagon is creating no less of a threat to the United States. After all, all of postwar history demonstrates that not a single attempt by Washington to obtain one-sided military advantages has succeeded.

The prospect of the arms race being mounted in space has one sensible alternative. As Comrade Chernenko indicated in reply to the message from American scientists, official talks should be begun without any conditions or reservations with a view to blocking reliably all channels of the militarization of space. It is the duty of politicians and public figures of all countries to promote this just and profoundly humane goal.

HOUSE APPROVAL OF PERSHING DEPLOYMENT SCORED

LD250204 Moscow in English to North America 2200 GMT 24 May 84

[Text] The House of Representatives on Wednesday approved the continued deployment of American Pershing II nuclear missiles in Europe. What will be the consequences of the installation of these first-strike weapons near the USSR for the United States itself? Our observer Vladislav Kozyakov discusses this in his weekly comment:

(?Well), so far the United States has installed 41 medium-range missiles in Europe, including nine Pershing II missiles, and accordingly the number of Soviet submarines near the United States coast has been increased. The American missiles deployed in Federal Germany, Britain, and Italy have created an additional threat to the Soviet Union and its allies. And Soviet sea-based missiles have created an additional threat to the territory of the United States. For example, the Pershing II missiles installed in Federal Germany can reach Soviet cities in 8 minutes or so, and a Soviet missile launched from a submarine off the United States coast can reach American cities in 8 minutes or so. Such is the situation created by the deployment of new American nuclear missiles in Europe. The deployment was aimed at achieving military supremacy over the Soviet Union, but this goal is unattainable. The USSR will never allow this. Actually, the continued installation of American cruise and Pershing II missiles in Europe is leading to a new round of the nuclear arms race.

To justify the deployment, United States officials refer to a great number of Soviet SS-20 missiles but the argument does not hold water. First, during the talks in Geneva the Soviet Union was prepared to considerably reduce the number of its SS-20 missiles. The Soviet Union was prepared to have less missiles than France and Britain have. These two NATO countries have 162 medium-range missiles targeted at this country. The USSR was ready to have 140 SS-20 missiles in Europe, provided there is an equality in nuclear warheads of both sides. But the United States rejected this Soviet proposal.

Second, the Soviet SS-20 missiles deployed in the European part of the country, cannot hit the United States. On the other hand, the American Pershing II and cruise missiles installed in Western Europe can reach the Soviet Union. This means that SS-20 missiles must be counted in comparison with the French and British medium range-missiles and there can be no comparison between SS-20's and Pershing II and cruise missiles in Europe. Actually, the deployment of new American nuclear weapons in Europe has changed the entire strategic situation. This explains why the continuation of the talks on the reduction of nuclear weapons had become impossible. This also explains why the Soviet countermeasures are being taken not only with regard to areas where American missiles are deployed in Europe, but also with regard to the territory of the United States itself.

The total yield of 41 Pershing II and cruise missiles so far installed in Western Europe and targeted at the USSR and its allies is equal to 730 atom bombs dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki. In response to this, an adequate threat has been created to the territory of the United States by Soviet submarines moved closer to America's shores. And there can be no doubt that the more American missiles are deployed in Europe, the more threat is created in response for the United States itself. Such is the result of the policy of nuclear confrontation pursued by the present American Administration.

HOUSE PROHIBITS USE OF U.S. TROOPS IN C. AMERICA

LD241415 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 24 May 84

[Text] The House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress has adopted a legislative amendment prohibiting the use of U.S. troops in El Salvador and Nicaragua. The amendment introduced by Thomas Foley, deputy leader of the Democratic majority in the House of Representatives, specifies that American fighting units can be used in these countries only in the case of the declaration of war by the Congress, a special sanction by a legislative organ for their use, or with the goal of protecting American citizens. Voting in the House of Representatives has reflected the growing concern on Capitol Hill that the Reagan administration is dragging the country into a large-scale war in Central America, as was the case in Vietnam.

PRAVDA ON U.S. PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION CAMPAIGN

PM240924 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 May 84 Second Edition p 6

[Special correspondent V. Bolshakov "Travel Notes": "America on the 100th Floor and the 1st Floor"]

[Excerpt] New York-Moscow -- The opposition to "Reaganism" is broad and politically mixed. The most consistent opponents of Reagan and the forces that support him are the supporters of the Communist Party of the United States, which is now waging a struggle to register its candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency in the upcoming election-- Gus Hall and Angela Davis.

Compared with the two leading parties of big capital -- the Republican Party and the Democratic Party -- the Communist Party's opportunities are not just limited both financially and politically. They are also being artificially curtailed by any means in order to deny the Communists a wide audience.

While I was in New York, W. Mondale and the two other democratic contenders -- Senator G. Hart and J. Jackson -- were struggling for a prize precious to every one of them: the votes of the 252 delegates representing New York State at the National Democratic Convention to be held in San Francisco in July (in all, 3,933 delegates are elected).

The New York headquarters of Mondale and Hart are located next door to each other in two skyscrapers on Lexington Avenue. At each I obtained a whole pile of election literature: leaflets, booklets, speeches. They are all in demand and are distributed by thousands of activists -- paid and voluntary. Vast amounts of money are spent on all this. Mondale's assistants told me that the expenditure on his election campaign had totaled approximately \$13 million just by the beginning of April. Hart is said to have spent \$3.5 million. And this is still long before the start of the struggle between the two parties' official candidates, which will begin only in August!

The election marathon is a vain and chaotic business. It is not noted for gentlemanliness, and the contenders, in the "best traditions" of American political battles, strenuously pull to pieces in public not only President Reagan and his administration but also each other.

Such methods are typical and customary for the United States. But the present campaign, as local commentators point out, has broken all previous records in the sphere of mutual defamation. And these records are being set primarily by the White House. From there "confidential information" about Reagan's rivals regularly reaches newspapers and magazines. The Republicans are not ashamed even to cast doubt on their patriotism. "Such degradation of the norms of political ethics has not been observed in U.S. political life since the times of Joe McCarthy," the commentator J. Reston laments. Hart complained to a NEWSWEEK correspondent that with regard to his private life "the wildest reports imaginable are coming from the White House."

The Democrats are going over to a counterattack. An "entire file" has been prepared against the Reagan administration -- this is as yet unpublished data on corruption among a number of his secretaries, advisers, and other high-ranking figures. The case of E. Meese, the President's assistant, is only the tip of the iceberg. The case of bribes in the Bechtel Corporation, from which Secretary of State G. Shultz and Pentagon chief C. Weinberger joined the administration, is being unraveled. The closer the election comes, the more insistently the Democrats are demanding the "complete unraveling" of the so-called Reagagate -- the scandalous affair of the theft by Reagan's employees of former President Carter's papers during the 1980 election campaign.

Of course, all this will affect the frame of mind and the sympathies of the voters. But something else is more important. Many Americans are developing a need for real changes, not just for the replacement of the master of the White House but for a change in the whole approach to both domestic and foreign policy. It is no coincidence that the Democratic contenders put this question to the voters: "Do you consider yourselves and your children more secure now than before?" The answer to this, as a rule, is in the negative.

To judge from public opinion polls, many Americans now prefer the force of reason to "muscle power" -- that is, to the position-of-strength and arms race policy. Therefore, Reagan and his team are strenuously portraying themselves as "peacemakers."

The Democrats' favorites -- Mondale and Hart (Jackson is lagging far behind them) -- express the political credo of that section of the U.S. ruling circles now opposed to the Reagan camp. From the viewpoint of international security, problems of curbing the arms race and disarmament, and relations with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, both Mondale and Hart operate, on the whole, from far more realistic positions than Reagan and his team. These positions have undoubtedly been formulated with regard to the Republicans' series of foreign policy failures and the consequences of their adopted policy of thoughtless confrontation with the socialist world and national liberation movements.

Both Mondale and Hart promise to ratify the SALT II treaty if they accede to power. Their assessment of the Reagan administration's stand at the talks on the reduction of strategic arms and the limitation of nuclear means in Europe is as follows: Reagan has done everything to offer the USSR deliberately unacceptable terms. Both Mondale and Hart are for a bilateral freeze on the Soviet and U.S. nuclear arsenals and against the transfer of the arms race into space and "star wars." Both advocate ending the fascist junta's terror in El Salvador and the CIA's secret war against Nicaragua.

These demands are popular in the United States just now. In New York we heard the news that a Soviet tanker had been blown up by a mine off Nicaragua's shores. And, whatever the attitude to our country of the Americans with whom I met, their reaction to that report was as follows: "This is shameful for America!" It is harder for the President, who sanctioned the CIA plan to mine Nicaraguan ports, to evade that charge than the numerous exposures of the corruption of figures in his administration and their abuse of their official position (although it has to be admitted that the President's demagoguery and the active use of the method of the "big lie," including the myth of a "Soviet threat," to justify his administration's adventures do have an effect on many Americans inexperienced in politics).

As regards the U.S. Near East policy, here both Mondale and Hart actually criticize Reagan for his "inadequate" support for Israel. Both advocate, in particular, moving the U.S. Embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem and increasing military and other aid to the Israel aggressors.

The positions of the two Democrats are not yet clearly defined on all issues, particularly not on specific arms race programs. They advocate canceling the program to build MX missiles and B-1 bombers, but nevertheless Mondale favors developing new Midgetman single-warhead ICBM's, while Hart favors increased appropriations for "conventional" -- that is, nonnuclear -- arms. Their domestic policy programs also appear weak at the moment.

...At Mondale's campaign headquarters, Sandra Silverman, who is responsible for contacts with the press, said goodbye to me in the usual style of election publicity: "Our candidate is the best choice for improved Soviet-American relations." At Hart's headquarters Ellen (Chezler) said practically the same thing about her candidate.

GAN NOTES SCANDALS WITH REAGAN ADMINISTRATION

PM231903 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 May 84 First Edition p 5

[Vitaliy Gan "Commentator's Column": "All the President's Men"]

[Text] When taking the decision in September 1974 to pardon Richard Nixon, U.S. President G. Ford called the "Watergate scandal" an "American tragedy in which we all played our part." "Somebody must put an end" to this tragedy, Ford said.

Ford's fine wishes proved to be supremely inadequate. The scandal concerning the most flagrant violation of legality, corruption, and moral degradation in the highest echelons of U.S. power not only entered the country's annals as a repulsive symbol of U.S. political morals, but the lessons of "Watergate" have remained "unlearned" by U.S. politicians. And both the Ford and the Carter administrations had more than enough moral-ethical conflicts to remind Americans again and again of the "Watergate shock."

However, what is happening in the present U.S. Administration bears no comparison with the "transgressions" of its predecessors. During the term in office of the Reagan "team" dozens of high-ranking figures from it have been found guilty of various financial speculations and of using their official position for personal gain. At least 10 officials occupying high posts in the Reagan administration have been forced to resign under the weight of evidence.

But if only the shameful legacy of "Watergate" was confined to that! In summer last year a scandal which forced the country to start talking of a repeat of the squalid affair of the seventies erupted on the Washington stage. It was even called by analogy "Reagan-gate." We are talking of the theft in 1980 by Reagan's people of confidential documents from the apparatus of the then U.S. President Carter, which were used to discredit the ruling administration. It has been reported that about 12 of Reagan's aides violated the criminal code.

As the presidential elections approach, the White House advisers have pulled out all the stops to foil investigations of the accusations. Much has been done in this direction but the scandal continues to smolder, marked by flagrant new violations of ethics on the part of administration representatives. Only recently the Washington federal court adopted a resolution, instructing the U.S. attorney general to appoint a special prosecutor to investigate "Reagagate" since an increasing number of facts point to the President's closest adviser and friend, E. Meese, as the chief figure in the theft. However, thanks to the rapid efforts of Attorney General W. Smith, another friend of the President, this resolution was protested and effectively blocked.

The outcome of the political muckraking in the administration is by and large not so important. What is important is that U.S. ruling circles as a whole, which are prone to moralize to the whole world, are themselves violating all conceivable moral and ethical norms and existing laws. But this is obviously only natural. As representatives and defenders of "his excellency capital," both leading U.S. bourgeois parties -- Democratic and Republican -- have transferred their rapacious amoral methods into politics.

PLANES CRASH IN SECRET NEVADA TEST AREA

LD242004 Moscow TASS in English 1751 GMT 24 May 84

[Text] San Francisco May 24 TASS -- An American A-7D fighter plane crashed during exercises in the area of the Nellis Air Force Base in Nevada. An Air Force spokesman refused to say what happened to the pilot. Three weeks earlier a top secret plane of a special modification crashed in the same area. Lieutenant General Bond, head of an Air Force department dealing with the development of the latest aircraft, died during that crash.

According to the local press, the most advanced weapon systems, including planes designed for espionage operations over the territory of the Soviet Union, are being tested in an atmosphere of great secrecy at the Nellis Air Base which is located near a nuclear testing range.

TALKS WITH KIM IL-SONG, OTHER DPRK OFFICIALS END

TV Shows Leaders Meeting

LD241532 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1430 GMT on 24 May, in its Vremya Newscast, reports on the Soviet-DPRK talks in the Kremlin today. Chernenko is shown walking about six meters across a room unaided followed by Tikhonov and a man of Asian appearance. Chernenko shakes hands with Kim Il-song, who then shakes hands with Tikhonov, Gromyko and Ustinov. The delegations are shown lined up behind their chairs. After close-ups of Chernenko and Kim Il-song, we see, left to right, an unidentified man, Gorbachev, Ustinov, Kim Il-song, Chernenko, Tikhonov, Gromyko, and two unidentified men. The delegations are then shown seated at a table. On the Soviet side are, left to right, an unidentified man, Rusakov, Ustinov, Tikhonov, Chernenko, Gromyko, Gorbachev, Ryzhkov. There are close-ups of Chernenko.

Gromyko Talks With Counterpart

LD241547 Moscow TASS in English 1519 GMT 24 May 84

[Text] Moscow May 24 TASS -- Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, First Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR Andrey Gromyko had a meeting in the Kremlin today with member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, Deputy Premier of the Administrative Council of the People's Democratic Republic of Korea, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the DPRK Kim Yong-nam, who is staying in the USSR as a member of the party and state delegation of the DRRK.

Views on questions of Soviet-Korean relations and on some topical international problems were exchanged during the conversation that passed in a friendly atmosphere. Conviction was expressed from both sides that the interest of the USSR and the DPRK in the strengthening of international security, in easing tension creates a reliable basis for their mutual cooperation and their cooperation with all peaceloving forces in the struggle against imperialism's aggressive policy.

Tikhonov Speaks With Officials

LD241617 Moscow TASS in English 1559 GMT 24 May 84

[Text] Moscow May 24 TASS -- Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR Nikolay Tikhonov had a meeting in the Kremlin today with member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, Premier of the Administrative Council of the People's Democratic Republic of Korea Kang Song-san, who is in the Soviet Union as a member of the party and state delegation of the DPRK. Member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, Vice President of the DPRK Yi Chong-ok took part in the meeting.

In the course of the exchange of views mutual interest was expressed in the further strengthening of the bonds of friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and the People's Democratic Republic of Korea. It was noted that the Soviet Union develops relations with the DPRK on the basis of principles of Marxism-Leninism, proletarian internationalism, on the basis of the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance which serves as an important factor of peace and security in the Far East.

Nikolay Tikhonov and Kang Song-san noted that the strengthening of the cohesion of the USSR and the DPRK, all socialist countries is especially important in the present international situation that has been seriously aggravated by the aggressive actions of American imperialism.

Questions of economic, scientific and technical cooperation and of trade relations between the USSR and the DPRK whose development accords with mutual interests, were studied in the course of the talks. The sides agreed that favourable prospects exist for the further expansion of Soviet-Korean cooperation on an equal and mutually advantageous basis. In particular it was found expedient to study in the practical plane a number of concrete questions of economic cooperation, including questions of technical assistance in the creation of new economic facilities in the DPRK, of expanding cooperation in a number of branches of the national economy, including the developing of co-production, with due account for real possibilities and the mutual interests of the USSR and the DPRK.

Ustinov, Counterpart Meet

LD241557 Moscow TASS in English 1546 GMT 24 May 84

[Text] Moscow May 24 TASS -- Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Defence Minister Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Ustinov met today with member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, minister of the People's Armed Forces of the DPRK, Army General O Chin-u now staying in Moscow as member of a party and state delegation of the DPRK. There was a friendly conversation between Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Ustinov and Army General O Chin-u. Questions of mutual interest were discussed during the conversation.

Grishin, Visitors See Works

LD241507 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1230 GMT 24 May 84

[Text] The numerous collective of the 50th Anniversary of the USSR automated lines works in Moscow today warmly welcomed members of the DPRK party-state delegation: Kang Song-san, member of the Workers Party of Korea [WPK] Central Committee Political Bureau and premier of the DPRK Administration Council; Kong Chin-tae, candidate member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and vice premier of the DPRK Administration Council; and other Korean comrades. Comrade Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom; Comrade Yazkuliyeu, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Comrade Talyzin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and Comrade Smirnovskiy, deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee department, arrived at the enterprise with the DPRK guests. The guests and their escorts were met at the works by Comrade Balmont, minister of machine tool and tool building industry; and Comrade Tarasov, USSR minister of light industry.

The Korean comrades had conversations with the works' managers and representatives of public organizations. The guests looked around the assembly shop.

A Soviet-Korean friendship meeting then took place. It was opened by Comrade (Pisilakh), secretary of the works party committee. Greetings to the Korean comrades were delivered by milling-machine operator Comrade (Putkov) and shop chief Comrade (Davidov).

Warmly greeted by the gathering, Comrade Grishin made a speech at the meeting. In the last four decades, Soviet-Korean relations have built up good traditions, the speaker stressed. Based on the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance between the USSR and the DPRK, which firmly serves the interests of our peoples, peace and security in the Far East, the multifaceted cooperation between our two countries steadfastly grows and expands. The present visit to the USSR by the DPRK delegation led by Comrade Kim Il-song and the meetings and conversations between the leaders of the two countries are a new landmark on the path toward further strengthening friendship and cooperation between the Soviet and Korean peoples on the principles of socialist internationalism.

The speaker went on to stress that the present international situation specifically indicates the need for close coordination and unity of action among socialist countries. Imperialist politicians, Comrade Chernenko noted at an electoral meeting, are striving in every way to limit the international influence of socialist countries. They are trying to weaken their cohesion and to shake the bases of the socialist order in areas where they think they can bank on success. In these conditions, it is especially important to preserve and strengthen solidarity among the fraternal socialist countries. The Communist Party, the Soviet state, and all the Soviet people, Comrade Grishin concluded, constantly support unity and cohesion among socialist countries, their active joint action in the name of peace and socialism, and friendship and all-round cooperation. We are confident that the present visit to our country by the envoys of socialist Korea will serve these aims well.

Kang Song-san then spoke. He was warmly greeted by those present. The friendship between the peoples of Korea and the Soviet Union, he said, has deep roots. Without begrudging their own blood, the Soviet people helped the Korean people to liberate their motherland. During the years of the fatherland liberation war against the imperialist aggressors, the United States, and during the difficult period of postwar restoration and construction, they firmly supported our people and rendered them mortal support and material aid. Today as well, the Soviet people are unfailing, active supporters of the cause of our revolutionary struggle against imperialist attempts to fabricate two Koreas, and of socialist construction and the reunification of the motherland. The grateful Korean people do not forget this. Korean-Soviet friendship is inviolable and eternal, for it rests on combat comradeship and international solidarity forged during the struggle to carry out common aims and ideals.

The meeting was a demonstration of strengthened friendship, cooperation and international solidarity between the Soviet and Korean peoples and the community of interests of both countries in the anti-imperialist struggle.

Chernenko, Kim Il-song Confer

LD251026 Moscow TASS in English 1020 GMT 25 May 84

[Text] Moscow May 25 TASS -- Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, today had a meeting with Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, president of the Democratic Republic of Korea, who heads a party and state delegation of the DPRK. During the meeting Konstantin Chernenko and Kim Il-song discussed issues of further development of friendship and cooperation between the two parties and states, and also certain international problems of mutual interest.

The sides came out in favour of broadening contacts between the CPSU and the WPK at different levels for exchanges of opinion on major issues of socialist construction. Special emphasis was made on issues of strengthening security in the Far East and the Pacific Ocean zone in the light of intensified militarist policy of the U.S.A. and its allies in that region and the growing revanchist tendencies in the policy of the ruling circles of Japan. The meeting between Konstantin Chernenko and Kim Il-song passed in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Talks Conclude

LD251108 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 25 May 84

[Text] Talks ended in the Kremlin today between Soviet leaders and the DPRK party and state delegation led by Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Korean Workers Party [WPK] Central Committee and president of the DPRK.

Taking part in the talks on the Soviet side were Comrade Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet; Comrade Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Comrade Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and USSR foreign minister; Comrade Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Politburo and USSR defense minister; Comrade Gorbachev, member and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo; Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrade Ryzhkov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; and Comrade Shubnikov, ambassador of the USSR to the DPRK. On the Korean side were Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and president of the DPRK; O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and minister of the DPRK People's Armed Forces; Kang Song-san, member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and Premier of the DPRK Administrative Council; Yi Chong-ok, member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and DPRK vice president; Kim Yong-nam, member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau, deputy premier of the DPRK Administrative Council, and DPRK foreign minister; Kong Chin-tae, candidate member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and deputy premier of the DPRK Administrative Council; and Kwon Hui-kyong, candidate member of the WPK Central Committee and DPRK ambassador to the USSR.

The sides analyzed the entire set of friendly and cooperative relations between the Soviet Union and the DPRK and noted with satisfaction the gradual development of these relations. The links between the two countries in various spheres of party, state, economic, and social life are becoming wider and deeper. The sides will continue to do everything to promote the development of such links on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, equality, and the mutual consideration of each other's interests.

In this context, practical measures directed toward expanding and deepening cooperation between the Soviet Union and the DPRK were examined during the talks in Moscow.

The USSR and the DPRK, as the participants in the talks stressed, will unswervingly continue to conduct a policy of peace and international security, of firm rebuff to the aggressive designs of imperialism, and to struggle insistently and vigorously for the settlement of international conflicts and crisis situations by peaceful, political means. Together with other socialist and peace-loving states, they will do everything to stop the arms race, remove the nuclear threat from mankind, and achieve a more healthy international political climate.

The Soviet and Korean sides are convinced that the visit to the Soviet Union by the DPRK party and state delegation and the talks that took place in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding will serve the further development and strengthening of fraternal friendship and cooperation between the CPSU and the Korean Workers Party and between the USSR and the DPRK, which correspond to the vital interests of the Soviet and Korean peoples and world socialism as a whole.

Kim Il-song, on behalf of the DPRK leadership, invited Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, to visit the DPRK on a friendly visit. The invitation was gratefully accepted. The time of the visit will be further agreed through diplomatic channels.

AFGHAN GUERRILLA' RAID DESTROYS SOVIET AIRCRAFT

NC231900 Paris AFP in English 1820 GMT 23 May 84

[Text] Islamabad, May 23 (AFP) -- Afghan insurgents today claimed to have destroyed 20 Soviet helicopters and 12 fighter jets in a May 12 night-time raid on an air base in Bagram, half-way between Kabul and the Panjsher Valley. If confirmed, the attack would be the most spectacular action by the Afghan resistance since the Red Army entered the country in 1979. A spokesman for the Hezbi Islami Party said 30 resistance fighters fired 16 ground-to-ground missiles, 15 rounds of mortar and 25 cannon shells at the base from about 2.5 kilometers (1.6 miles) away. Western diplomats here had said earlier that they were aware of the raid but knew only of three planes destroyed. The Afghan spokesman said Soviet fire-fighting airplanes took six hours to put out the blazes started by the attack. He said three tanks and a generator were also destroyed.

In another development, a source close to the Afghan resistance, in Peshawar, Pakistan, near the Afghan-Pakistani border, said a top foreign affairs official had defected to Peshawar from Kabul with his family a few days ago. Abdul Majid Mangal, a former charge d'affaires in Moscow who had been in charge of relations with the United Nations, was said to be the highest-ranking Afghan official to defect this year.

TOTAL REBEL DEFEAT IN PANJSHER VALLEY PREDICTED

PM240929 Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 23 May 84 Second Edition p 3

[KRSNAYA ZVEZDA correspondent Lieutenant Colonel V. Skrizhalin report: "Counterrevolutionary Plan Thwarted"]

[Text] Kabul -- In recent reports by the mass media from Afghanistan, there has been increasingly frequent mention of Panjsher -- a region of the country that is politically and economically important. Panjsher -- the "Five Lions" -- with the spacious, fertile valley fed by one of Afghanistan's deep rivers, with its ravine which serves as the sole, exceptionally convenient pass, defended by high mountain ranges, from Pakistan to the most important DRA political and economic centers, has long attracted the attention of the Afghan counterrevolution. Their aim is to turn Panjsher into the main base region for the rebels on Afghanistan's territory.

For a long time, the large gang of Ahmad Shah Mas'ud was active in Panjsher. Preparing for the "summer campaign," Ahmad Shah took a number of steps last winter to build up the military might of the bandit rabble and strengthen his own political position in the camp of the counterrevolution and its foreign patrons. Caravans passed from Pakistan to Panjsher carrying weapons, ammunition, and equipment. The goods could be paid for: Panjsher is a real natural treasurehouse of diamonds, lazurite, and other useful minerals. By spring the transfer of rebels from training centers in Pakistan where they had been trained, was virtually completed. Counterrevolutionary propaganda worked intensively to create the aura of "national hero" around Ahmad Shah.

War does not only require weapons. You have to eat and drink. Ahmad Shah imposed inordinate taxes -- in money and in kind -- on villages under his control. If you grumbled, there was a bullet for you, or at best your canal would be dammed up. And that means death, too -- but a slow, agonizing death. When the heat came, small rebel sabotage groups started trying to cut the supply routes by which food and essential goods reach Panjsher. Terrorist acts became frequent. Thus, Ahmad Shah prepared the transition to active combat operations...

But he was not the only one making preparations. The counterrevolutionary's plans were surmised. The DRA Armed Forces command planned and successfully carried out an operation to destroy Ahmad Shah's gang. The operation is now largely complete. The annihilation of the small surviving scattered enemy groups is continuing. Normal working life is resuming in the villages. Party and state organs of power, in conjunction with representatives of the Army, the sarandoy -- the people's militia -- and the security service, are implementing measures to stabilize the situation in the valley. The population is taking part in ("khashary") -- days of unpaid work.

There are various versions of Ahmad Shah's own fate; but in any case, he is a corpse, a political corpse. The counterrevolution's gamble on the "lucky man" -- Mas'ud means "lucky" -- has failed.

MORE ON KARMAL'S INTERVIEW WITH BULGARIAN PAPER

PM230910 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 May 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Interview with B. Karmal"]

[Text] Sofia, 18 May -- The implementation of basic democratic freedoms is one of the characteristic features of the national democratic revolution in Afghanistan, B. Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and chairman of the republic's Revolutionary Council, stated in an interview for the newspaper RABOTNICHESKO DELO. The development and strengthening of public organizations in the DRA is vivid evidence of the broad, direct participation of the people's masses in governing the country. The creation of the Afghanistan National Fatherland Front in which all the country's national democratic forces, ethnic groups, and tribes are represented plays an important role in ensuring genuine democracy, the Afghan leader went on.

B. Karmal noted that the PDPA expresses the interests of all the country's national and patriotic forces and considers it its task to improve the people's living standard and promote the development of all nationalities and tribes in Afghanistan.

Dwelling on the question of a settlement of the Afghanistan situation, B. Karmal stated that American imperialism seeks to thwart peace talks on this question and is artificially whipping up tension in the region. The undeclared war unleashed by Washington against Afghanistan is the most vivid example of imperialism's aggressive nature in the past decade.

Afghanistan's foreign policy, B. Karmal noted, is peace-loving in nature. The DRA, he said, seeks to strengthen friendly relations with all states, regardless of their sociopolitical system.

MALTSEV RECEIVES NEW BANGLADESH ENVOY 21 MAY

PM231343 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 May 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Ambassador Received"]

[Text] On 21 May, V. F. Maltsev, USSR first deputy foreign minister, received S.N. Hashim, ambassador of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, in connection with the forthcoming presentation of his credentials.

FRENCH COURIER TO UNDERGROUND ARRESTED IN POLAND

PM241012 Moscow TRUD in Russian 23 May 84 p 1

[TASS report: "Agent Arrested"]

[Text] Warsaw, 22 May -- According to a PAP report, a French citizen, J. Challot, who was engaged in transferring equipment, money, and instructions to underground groups in Poland, was recently arrested. He came to Poland escorting a truck carrying packages to the Polish Catholic Church in Krakow. Printing equipment and a large quantity of anti-Polish publications were found in special hiding places within the truck.

During the investigation, J. Challot admitted that he was aware of the trip's aims, of the existence of the hiding places, and the cargo hidden in them. He had made eight previous trips to Poland and had received a large financial reward for each of them. J. Challot was arrested by decision of the voivodship prosecutor in Szczecin.

Polish television has reported that this is not the first case of subversive actions against Poland. An underground printing press producing antisocialist literature was also recently discovered in Szczecin. The investigation has established that the center organizing the subversive activities is located in Paris, from where money and printing equipment, as well as instructions for the underground, arrive in Poland via French citizens acting as special couriers. The threads of the conspiracy against Poland also lead back to former "Solidarity" figures entrenched in the West.

SOVIET-HUNGARIAN TALKS OPEN IN AZERBAIJAN

GF241655 Baku Domestic Service in Azeri 1600 GMT 23 May 84

[Text] The 16th meeting of the permanent Soviet Union-Hungary Group on Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation in the construction materials industry field has begun in Baku. The Soviet delegation is headed by Sidorov, deputy minister of the USSR Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry, and the Hungarian delegation by [name indistinct], deputy minister of construction and urban development.

The meeting will deliberate on the results of Soviet-Hungarian cooperation during the past years and on further upgrading mutual (?scientific and technical) relations.

GENSCHER SPEAKS AT 21 MAY KREMLIN LUNCHEON

PM241645 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 May 84 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report on 21 May Kremlin luncheon speech by H.-D. Genscher, FRG deputy federal chancellor and minister of foreign affairs, under the general heading: "Soviet-West German Talks"]

[Text] Having expressed gratitude for the hospitality he had received in Moscow, H.-D. Genscher said that our dialogue has already acquired its own traditions and its own authority. This time it is taking place in a complex international situation. We have come to Moscow to contribute to the achievement of a very important goal for West and East: the preservation of peace.

In important spheres, our opinions diverge concerning the causes of conflicts and the ways of settling them. We still have different interests as well. Nevertheless it would be quite wrong to be despondent.

But neither must we play down the gravity of the international situation, H.-D. Genscher went on. We can see the difficulties and we want to surmount them by means of constructive, deliberate, and sober actions. It is necessary to purposefully continue the dialogue between West and East and to resume it where it has been discontinued. We should not take risks with anything that has been achieved as a result of dialogue and cooperation. In fact, it is necessary to develop what has been achieved by joint efforts and to seek new ways of surmounting the existing obstacles. We want broad, stable, long-term cooperation on the basis of equality.

We want to define spheres of accord between West and East. We go along with the statement contained in the communique of the recent session of Warsaw Pact states' foreign ministers that there is no question that cannot be solved through talks, that no opportunity, no chance of returning to the path of talks should be missed.

Our common aim -- to safeguard peace -- H.-D. Genscher noted, demands conducting a policy of equilibrium, balance, and restraint; it demands renouncing the desire for superiority, recognizing the principle of the indivisibility of peace and security on earth, and renouncing the use of force; it demands persistent efforts on arms control and disarmament, recognition of one another's legitimate security interests, and a willingness, despite political and ideological differences, to constructively cooperate in all spheres of mutual interests -- in the economic and cultural spheres and in humanitarian issues.

The defense of human rights is among our paramount tasks. The questions facing us, H.-D. Genscher continued, can only be solved through dialogue and talks. The language of confrontation must not become the language in which countries and peoples communicate.

The West has made broad proposals, formulated in the 1983 Brussels declaration. From where we stand, there are no grounds for allowing 1984 to go down in history as the year of wasted opportunities.

Soviet-American relations are of special significance. If the link between recognition of the principle of equality, a commitment to restraint, and consideration of the other side's security interests were to be acknowledged once more, it would be possible to pave the way toward a new, constructive start in American-Soviet relations.

The dangers arising from an unstable situation and confrontation particularly affect my country, situated in the heart of Europe where West and East meet. Therefore, we are particularly urgent in our advocacy of the all-European process as a vital element of stability on our continent.

We want to have good relations with all our neighbors because they also contribute to the stabilization of relations between the West and East. The constructive development of relations between the FRG and the GDR is important, not only for them, but for peace throughout Europe as well.

Our membership in the European Community and in the Western alliance, H.-D. Genscher said, that is, of two communities with which we share identical ideas about freedom and human dignity, is an expression of our peaceful policy. Our peaceful policy is also expressed in our desire for mutual understanding, cooperation, and the relaxation of tension in relations with our Eastern neighbors.

Renunciation of the use of force is the hub of our policy geared to preserving peace. Renunciation of the use and threat of force should dominate international relations. There can be no exceptions to this principle for any region and for any particular state. This great goal must be sought high and low. And concretizing this goal means giving it a more binding nature.

The Federal Government attaches special significance to the Stockholm Conference from the viewpoint of the continuation of dialogue between West and East and the conduct of a policy of cooperation and relaxation of tension. One of the conference's long-term tasks should be in stabilizing the correlation of forces in the sphere of conventional armaments through a policy of establishing arms control. But first we must overcome distrust, which requires the adoption of concrete measures. For that reason, the Western states proposed a number of confidence- and security-building measures at the very beginning of the conference. We are willing to hold a business-like discussion of all the proposals. The purpose of the mandate adopted in Madrid is that by agreeing on specific and verifiable measures, states should be able to actually display a willingness to renounce the use of force in the practice of their mutual relations. At the present, second session of the conference, we should ascertain the general positions taking shape primarily on the issue of further developing the measures agreed upon in Helsinki and concentrate the talks on these general positions. Progress in elaborating specific confidence-building measures would have a positive influence on the course of other talks in progress.

The FRG is vitally interested in reducing military potentials by concluding balanced and verifiable agreements in the arms control sphere.

We are still interested, H.-D. Genscher continued, in the achievement of successes in the near future of the Vienna talks on the mutual and balanced reduction of armed forces in central Europe, and in the achievement of a comprehensive agreement at the Geneva talks on banning chemical weapons that would extend to the whole world and could be reliably verified. There have been far-reaching initiatives in both spheres. They merit serious consideration.

We also want the relevant sides to embark as soon as possible on talks regarding military projects for outer space.

The readiness for dialogue has been stated, Genscher asserted, contrary to the actual position of the U.S. Administration [O gotovnosti k dialogu zayavleno, utverzhdaet Genscher, vopreki deystvitel'noy pozitsii amerikanskoy administratsii].

H.-D. Genscher then expounded on the well-known NATO position regarding questions of medium-range nuclear armaments.

The FRG minister expressed concern at the situation in various parts of the world, and touched on the issue of North-South dialogue.

Our bilateral relations, H.-D. Genscher said, based on the Moscow Treaty and other agreements and joint statements, have shown themselves to an important factor in stability and cooperation in Europe. We unconditionally adhere to the treaties we have concluded with the Soviet Union and the other socialist states without questioning either the letter or purpose of these treaties. History demands that the peoples of our countries live in peace with one another by seeking a balance of interests. For a long time, Germans and Russians have been involved in various forms of fruitful mutual cooperation and close personal contacts. Although they have experienced a horrendous upheaval in the present century, the historically established ties between our peoples have nevertheless not been destroyed. We know that people in the Soviet Union crave peace. We also have a strong desire for peace; we want to actively build a peaceful life with the Russian people and with all the peoples of the Soviet Union. We believe that we have an obligation to do this not least because of our fine heritage of cultural and historical ties.

H.-D. Genscher said that there are no responsible groups in the FRG that entertain revanchist ideas. He also said that he considers the reproaches leveled at his U.S. friends to be unwarranted.

Economic cooperation between our countries is a sphere of our relations that has proved its worth. It is significant not only because it enhances prosperity. We also see this cooperation as an important, long-term basis for stable political relations. It is also important to continue the positive development of exchanges in the spheres of art, science and technology, and sport, and contacts between young people, trade unions, and other public groups.

H.-D. Genscher touched on the issue of family reunifications.

Our meeting and our conversations in such difficult times contribute to making the policy of both sides more predictable, and ultimately, despite certain differences of opinion and different interests, for strengthening trust between our countries. This is the purpose of the dialogue, which we consider to be absolutely essential and which we would like to conduct on a wide scale in the interests of ensuring reliable and lasting peace in Europe and the world. We are aware of our responsibility for European and world peace.

The luncheon was attended by P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture; G.I. Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; L.N. Zamyatin, chief of a CPSU Central Committee department; chairmen of USSR State Committees, and other officials.

COMPARISON OF GROMYKO SPEECH AT LUNCHEON

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 22 May in its Second Edition, on page 4 carries a TASS report on A.A. Gromyko's speech at the 21 May luncheon in honor of the FRG's Genscher, published under the general heading "Soviet-West German Talks." The TASS report has been compared to the Moscow TASS English version published in the 22 May Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page G 2, revealing the following variations:

On page G 3, last paragraph, line four, PRAVDA reads: . . . potential theatre of hostilities is another manifestation . . . (substituting "hostilities" for "operations");

On page G 4, paragraph six, line three, PRAVDA reads: . . . not yet fully explored possibilities. It is . . . (substituting "explored" for "cognised").

DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR W. BERLIN SED CONGRESS

LD241838 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 24 May 84

[Text] On the invitation of the SED Board of West Berlin, a delegation of the CPSU Central Committee left Moscow today to take part in that party's congress. The delegation is led by Comrade Sizov, chairman of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission.

NEW FRG FEDERAL ASSEMBLY PRESIDENT ELECTED

LD231211 Moscow TASS in English 1152 GMT 23 May 84

[Text] Bonn May 23 TASS -- Richard von Weizsaecker has become new president of the Federal Republic of Germany. He was elected to post by a majority of delegates to the FRG's Federal Assembly. Richard von Weizsaecker will replace outgoing President Karl Carstens to become the country's 6th president. According to West German legislation, the federal president is elected for a term of five years.

CYPRUS PRESIDENT RECEIVES DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER

LD232036 Moscow TASS in English 1837 GMT 23 May 84

[Text] Nicosia May 23 TASS -- Today President Spiros Kiprianou of the Republic of Cyprus received Boris Aristov, deputy minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, who is here on a visit.

After the meeting, President Kiprianou stated that they had an interesting and substantive conversation. They discussed bilateral relations which, it was pointed out, are in excellent state. Close cooperation is maintained in all fields. The president stressed that main attention was given to the problem of Cyprus. The situation on the island in the light of the latest events and the recently-adopted resolution of the U.N. Security Council was considered in detail.

For his part, Boris Aristov pointed out that relations between the two countries are very good and are friendly in all respects. The exchange of views was very useful, and the Soviet side is satisfied with its results. In conclusion Boris Aristov wished the Cyprus people successes in their hard struggle for a just settlement of the problem of Cyprus.

PORTUGUESE DELEGATION LEAVES, ISSUES COMMUNIQUE

Delegation Departs for Home

LD242246 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1548 GMT 24 May 84

[From the Novosti newscast]

[Text] A delegation of the Assembly of the Portuguese Republic left Moscow today after an official visit to our country at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

At a press conference which took place before their departure, Manuel Tito de Marias, chairman of the Portuguese Republic Assembly and head of the delegation, had this to say:

[Begin video recording of Tito de Marias in Portuguese with superimposed translation] The aim of our visit was to promote political, economic and public contacts. We had the opportunity to exchange opinions with the Soviet leaders on various questions, and we also discussed certain international questions of concern to us all. Such visits and meetings serve the cause of strengthening and preserving peace. Our talks with the Soviet leaders inspired us with optimism that detente can and will be realized.
[end recording]

Communique on Visit

LD250039 Moscow TASS in English 1522 GMT 24 May 84

[Text] Moscow May 24 TASS -- Serious concern in connection with the present dangerous tension in the world was expressed by members of parliament of the USSR and Portugal. This is said in a communique on the stay in the USSR on an official visit of a delegation of the Portuguese parliament, headed by its chairman Manuel Tito de Morais, from May 17 to 24. The delegation stayed in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

The members of parliament of the two countries declared for the need of vigorous actions by politicians and public figures of all countries in favour of detente, developing the international dialogue and averting the danger of nuclear war.

Stressed from the Soviet side was the principled importance of the statements made by the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Konstantin Chernenko confirming the invariable nature of the Soviet Union's policy of strengthening peace, easing tension and promoting mutually advantageous cooperation.

Noting their adherence to peaceloving foreign policy principles and humanistic values, recorded in the Constitution of the Portuguese Republic, the Portuguese members of parliament expressed the common striving with Soviet members of parliament to facilitate the strengthening of international security, trust and cooperation on the basis of the principles of respect of sovereignty, territorial integrity, non-interference in internal affairs, equality and mutual advantage.

SOLOMENTSEV HEADS DELEGATION TO FINLAND

LD241952 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 24 May 84

[Text] A CPSU delegation led by Mikhail Solomentsev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee, left Moscow for Helsinki today at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Finland. The delegation is to attend the 20th Communist Party of Finland Congress.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by Comrade Romanov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade Gustov, first deputy chairman of the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee, and other comrades.

Arrives in Helsinki

LD241623 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1436 GMT 24 May 84

[Text] Helsinki, 24 May (TASS) A CPSU delegation headed by Mikhail Solomentsev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee, Karl Vaino, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Estonia; Vladimir Stepanov, first secretary of the Karelian Obkom; and Vitaliy Shaposhnikov, deputy chief of the International Department at the CPSU Central Committee, arrived in Helsinki today at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Finland to take part in the work of the party's 20th congress.

The delegation was met at the airport by leaders of the Communist Party of Finland, headed by Party Chairman Jouko Kajanoja. Among the welcoming party was Vladimir Sobolev, USSR ambassador to Finland, and other officials.

AGRICULTURE MINISTER, DELEGATION GO TO SWEDEN

LD241128 Moscow TASS in English 1116 GMT 24 May 84

[Text] Moscow May 24 TASS -- Questions of the further expansion of Soviet-Swedish cooperation in agriculture are to be discussed during talks in Stockholm. A delegation led by Soviet Minister of Agriculture Valentin Mesyats left for Stockholm today. The intergovernmental agreement on cooperation in agriculture, to be signed during these talks, is expected to make a considerable contribution to the development of mutually beneficial scientific, technical and economic ties.

Specialists of the two countries are engaged in joint research efforts in such branches as crop production, soil science and agro-chemistry, stock-breeding and veterinary service and the economics of agriculture.

Soviet organizations are broadening their business contacts with leading agro-industrial companies of Sweden. Machinery for the mechanization and automation of milk production is being developed jointly with "Alfa-Laval" company. Veibull, Svalof and Hillesheg are cooperating with Soviet organizations in plant-breeding and seed production. Strong business connections have also been established with other Swedish firms.

Delegation Arrives

LD242252 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 24 May 84

[Text] On the invitation of the Swedish Government, a Soviet agricultural delegation led by USSR Agriculture Minister Comrade Mesyats arrived in Stockholm today.

Issues of further bilateral cooperation between the USSR and Sweden in the field of agriculture and in the interests of both countries will be discussed during the visit.

ACTIVITIES OF DANISH DELEGATION IN MOSCOW NOTED

PM241022 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 May 84 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Meetings With Danish Communists"]

[Text] A group of members of the leadership and leading workers of the Danish Communist Party [DKP], headed by DKP Chairman J. Jensen, visited Moscow 13-20 May in accordance with the plan for party ties between the CPSU and the DKP.

The Danish Communists had meetings with CPSU theoretical workers during which urgent problems of the international situation and of the Communists' struggle for peace and social progress were discussed. At those meetings, great attention was devoted to questions of the CPSU's domestic and foreign policy and its activity in resolving tasks of further improving developed socialism in the USSR. The Danish comrades visited agricultural enterprises in Moscow Oblast's Naro-Fominskiy Rayon, where they familiarized themselves with the work of party organizations in implementing the 26th CPSU Congress decisions and in fulfilling the Food Program and with the life and routine of rural workers.

The Danish comrades had talks at the CPSU Central Committee International Department.

The DKP representatives pointed out that the meetings and talks along with their familiarization with the life of Soviet working people gave them an opportunity to broaden and deepen their knowledge of developed socialism and of the consistent peace-loving policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state, which is the bulwark of peace and the peoples' security. They declared that the DKP fully supports the new peace initiatives and proposals advanced in the speeches of K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, which indicate real ways to eliminate the threat of nuclear war, to improve the international situation, and to strengthen world peace.

The Danish Communists emphasized that the DKP will continue to strengthen its traditional fraternal ties with the CPSU, which make an important contribution to the development of friendly relations and cooperation between the peoples of Denmark and the Soviet Union.

REPLACEMENT OF AMBASSADOR TO DENMARK ANNOUNCED

PM181418 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 May 84 First Edition p 6

[Unattributed report: "Chronicle"]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has appointed Comrade Lev Isaakovich Mendelevich USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Denmark.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has relieved Comrade Nikolay Grigoryevich Yegorychev of his duties as USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Denmark in connection with his transfer to other work.

SOVIET-UK TRADE TALKS CONSIDERED SUCCESSFUL

LD232238 Moscow TASS in English 2140 GMT 23 May 84

[Text] Moscow May 23 TASS -- Paul Channon, British minister of state, Department of Trade and Industry, has described the results of the 12th session of the Inter-governmental Soviet-British Commission on Scientific, Technological, Trade and Economic Cooperation, which closed in Moscow today, as a great success. We agreed, he said, with Nikolay Patolichev, Soviet minister of foreign trade, that there are big potentialities for a further development of trade and cooperation in many areas and mapped out specific measures to achieve these objectives.

A Soviet-British communique, which was signed today, points out an appreciable increase in the trade turnover between the USSR and Great Britain in 1983, which was 16-18 per cent.

Over the period following the previous session, as a result of continued cooperation in the construction, expansion and retooling of Soviet factories and mills, Soviet foreign trade organisations and British firms signed contracts for the supply of machinery and equipment for a number of Soviet industries.

Negotiations are underway now on the supply to the USSR of diverse types of machines and equipment for such industries as oil, gas, chemical, textile, metallurgical, engineering, as well as for agriculture, the processing and packaging of food products, the production of juices and soft drinks.

The two sides examined the state of cooperation in co-production and pointed out the untapped reserves in this field. A Soviet trade delegation will pay a visit to Britain this year. It will discuss with British organisations and companies prospects for boosting the export of Soviet-made equipment.

The delegations stressed that general agreements between a number of Soviet foreign trade organisations and leading British firms played a major role in the development of trade turnover. The new five-year general agreement with "Courtaulds" was signed during the session. Under the agreement, the British firm will be supplying equipment for the production of synthetic fibres in exchange for Soviet-made chemical products.

When examining cooperation in science and technology, the commission found that on the whole it was developing satisfactorily. The activity of the working groups on research instruments and automation, coal industry, and machine-tool building was assessed positively. The first sessions of the joint working groups on equipment and agriculture were a success. The sides agreed that it was expedient to hold a regular round-table meeting in Britain in 1985 to discuss issues of developing scientific, technological, economic and industrial cooperation between the two countries.

Paul Channon, the head of the British delegation, was received by Ziya Nuriyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and Guriy Marchuk. He had meetings with the ministers of the chemical, gas, food and instrument-making industries.

The delegations expressed conviction that the meetings and conversations that were held during the session, were useful and will facilitate better mutual understanding and cooperation between the two countries.

TIKHONOV RECEIVES ATHENS MAYOR IN KREMLIN

LD231212 Moscow TASS in English 1158 GMT 23 May 84

[Text] Moscow May 23 TASS -- Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received Athens Mayor Dimitros Beis in the Kremlin today.

Chairman of the Moscow Soviet Executive Committee Vladimir Promyslov took part in the conversation.

Dimitrios Beis is in Moscow to attend the opening of Days of Athens in the Soviet capital.

TWO SOLDIERS INTERNED IN SWITZERLAND DEFECT

NC201057 Paris AFP in English 1048 GMT 20 May 84

[Text] Bern, May 20 (AFP) -- Two Soviet soldiers who were captured in Afghanistan and released to the International Red Cross have decided to defect, rather than return home following their two years of internment here, the Swiss Federal Department of Foreign Affairs said today.

The two were to have ended their internment period on May 28. A third Soviet soldier asked to return home, and left today aboard an Aeroflot flight for Moscow, the department said.

Afghan rebels handed over the Soviet soldiers two years ago to the International Committee of the Red Cross, as part of an agreement that called for them to remain in Switzerland for two years before returning home.

They had been captured during operations in Afghanistan, where Soviet troops have been bolstering the government of President Babrak Karmal since December 1979.

SYRIA'S RIF'AT AL-ASAD TO VISIT END OF MAY

LD241345 Moscow TASS in English 1333 GMT 24 May 84

[Text] Moscow May 24 TASS -- Rif'at al-Asad, vice-president of the Syrian Arab Republic, will arrive in the Soviet Union for a friendly visit at the end of May at the invitation of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

USSR-SYRIA COOPERATION COMMISSION MEETS IN MOSCOW

Session Opens

LD231023 Moscow TASS in English 0945 GMT 23 May 84

[Text] Moscow May 23 TASS -- The 8th session of the Permanent Intergovernmental Commission of Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Syrian Arab Republic opened here today. The Soviet delegation at the session is headed by the Chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations Yakov Ryabov, the Syrian delegation -- by Syria's minister of Planning Kamal Sharaf. During the talks the sides will analyse prospects and possibilities of a further development of bilateral economic relations, specifically, in such branches as power engineering, irrigation construction and transport.

SANA Report

JN231614 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1330 GMT 23 May 84

[Text] Moscow, 23 May (SANA) -- The eighth session of the joint Syrian-Soviet higher committee began here this morning. The meeting was attended by Kamal Sharaf, minister of state for planning affairs, and Yakov Ryabov, chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations.

At the beginning of the opening session, Sharaf stressed that the efforts made during the 27-year cooperation march between the two countries were an example for cooperation between countries the world over.

He pointed out that the economic achievements in Syria, which have been reached through cooperation with the friendly Soviet Union, played an important role in strengthening Syria's defense capabilities, and its steadfastness in the face of imperialist and Zior pressures being directed at it. These pressures were due to Syria's firm and principle line under the leadership of President Hafiz al-Asad, and its defense of freedom and struggle causes in order to achieve the aims of the Arab people, including the national cause of the Palestinian people.

Sharaf said that the higher joint committee has been able to play an important role in developing the economic, scientific, and technical relations between Syria and the Soviet Union, thanks to the instructions of President al-Asad. He said these relations were developing in a sound and suitable framework that ensures dealing with all the matters that have surfaced during the cooperation march between our two countries.

Sharaf stressed that the Syrian leadership attaches great importance to strengthening and extending cooperation with the socialist states, foremost of which is the friendly Soviet Union. This cooperation is considered a strategic matter that engulfs all fields including the economic field. He added that the friendship and cooperation agreement signed between Syria and the Soviet Union is considered a basis for a new stage of constructive cooperation in accordance with the specifications laid down by the political leaderships in our two countries.

In his speech, Comrade Ryabov, chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, stressed that the Syrian people have raised the banner of liberation and steadfastness. He asserted that the Soviet people will always stand by the just struggle of the Syrian people. He praised Syria's courage and steadfastness under the leadership of President al-Asad, and its persistent seeking of Arab solidarity and defense of world peace.

Ryabov said that the process of improving our relations is being continued with instructions from the political leaderships of our two countries. He added that the latest visit of Comrade Geydar Aliyev, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers to Syria, and the results of this visit are evidence of the extent of the relations between our two countries.

Today's talks dealt with a review of the workings of the specialized subcommittees and the agreements that have been reached in the fields of irrigation, land reclamation, electricity generation, power transmission lines, development of oil industries, and provision of technical cadres and experts.

The talks also dealt with the workings of the current eighth session, a review of economic cooperation between the two countries, and the necessity to deepen this cooperation, for strengthening Syria's abilities and its steadfastness in the face of the imperialist and Zionist plans it is being subjected to.

In a statement to SANA's correspondent in Moscow, Sharaf described the atmosphere of the talks as positive, friendly, and beneficial to the interests of the two friendly countries.

Ryabov on Cooperation

LD231041 Moscow TASS in English 1015 GMT 23 May 84

[Text] Moscow May 23 TASS -- "Soviet-Syrian relations, based on a firm foundation of the bilateral treaty of friendship and cooperation, are steadily developing along the line of ascent," Yakov Ryabov, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, declared here today. He is heading a Soviet delegation commission on economic and technical cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Syrian Arab Republic, which has opened in Moscow. The Syrian delegation is led by the minister for planning, Kamal Sharaf.

"Soviet-Syrian economic scientific and technical cooperation has attained a substantial level," the chairman of the Soviet state committee said. "Soviet organisations participated within the framework of this cooperation in building in Syria the Middle East's largest Euphrates hydro-energy project, in establishing the national oil industry and building 1,280 kilometres of railways, and many enterprises."

"At present," Yakov Ryabov pointed out, "the two countries are cooperating in building several major economic projects for Syria. These are a regulating dam on the Euphrates River with a hydro-electric power plant and power transmission lines, new railways and bridges. Joint work is under way to expand the seaport of Latakia, irrigate and reclaim 85,000 hectares of land. Soviet and Syrian organisations are holding negotiations on cooperation in building new power-generating facilities, specifically a 400-kilowatt thermal power plant in the region of Damascus."

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"Each session of the Soviet-Syrian commission plays a great role in the further development, expansion and deepening of friendly ties between the two countries," Yakov Ryabov stressed. "I'm convinced that the current session will also become an important step in this direction, will facilitate the consolidation of economic ties between the USSR and Syria in many fields in the interests of the Soviet and Syria peoples."

Sharaf Meets Arkhipov

JN240647 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0315 GMT 24 May 84

[Text] Moscow -- Ivan Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, met in Moscow yesterday with Kamal Sharaf, Syrian minister of state for planning affairs and head of the Syrian side in the Permanent Syrian-Soviet Commission for Economic and Scientific Cooperation. Discussion during the meeting, which was held in a cordial atmosphere, dealt with the scope of cooperation between Syria and the USSR, particularly in the fields of economy, trade, science, and technology.

FATAH DELEGATION ENDS VISIT TO MOSCOW 21 MAY

GF221754 San'a' Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1600 GMT 22 May 84

[Text] A Fatah delegation concluded a 5-day visit to the Soviet Union and left Moscow on 21 May.

Soviet sources said that the Soviet and Palestinian sides emphasized the need to maintain the unity of the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people and condemned imperialist attempts to split the PLO.

The Soviet sources said that the Fatah delegation -- which included Fatah Central Committee members Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf], Abu Mazin [Mahmud 'Abbas], and Khalid al Hasan -- briefed the Soviet side on the steps that are being made to restore PLO unity on patriotic and anti-imperialist bases. The delegation also discussed with officials of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee many issues with the aim of developing Palestinian-Soviet relations.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA REVIEWS SITUATION IN LEBANON

PM231454 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 22 May 84 Second Edition p 3

[International observer V. Vinogradov "Military-Political Review": "Time To Untangle the Near East Knot"]

[Text] Beirut is in a fever. Periods of calm in the Lebanese capital give way to outbreaks of combat action. And then fierce exchanges of fire flare up between the western Muslim-controlled and eastern, right-wing Christian-controlled parts of the city, frequently escalating into artillery shelling of residential districts. Once again people are dying, buildings are collapsing, and the smoke of fires hangs over the city.

And so, the Lebanese Government, despite all efforts to normalize the situation, is still failing to finally get the situation under control. Nonetheless, there are signs of positive changes in the life of the country. Efforts are being made with the help of Syria and other Arab states to end the bloody civil war. A broad armistice agreement was concluded during the second stage of the Conference on National Reconciliation in Lausanne, where representatives of the warring Lebanese groupings met.

That made it possible to form a government of national unity headed by the authoritative Lebanese figure R. Karami. It proclaimed the country's final liberation from Israeli occupation as one of its priority tasks. The shackling Lebanese-Israeli "peace agreement," imposed on Lebanon under the barrels of the guns of Israeli tanks and American shipboard artillery, was abrogated. A program of really pressing political, economic, and social reforms is being drawn up, including plans to restructure the Army.

The question of recreating and reorganizing the 37,000-strong Lebanese Army is extremely urgent in the present situation. The leadership of the national patriotic forces believes that its solution could play a substantial role in surmounting Lebanon's division into warring groupings. The point is that there is tension today in the country's Armed Forces themselves in connection with the fact that almost two-thirds of the privates are Muslims, while the overwhelming majority of officers are Christians. The national patriotic forces insist that this situation be changed, while the right-wing forces are seeking to preserve it. Nevertheless, a Higher Defense Council, which includes all members of the government, has already been set up. It will take the place of the Army Command, placing the Armed Forces under the direct control of the Cabinet.

However, there is still a long way to go to the full normalization of the situation in Lebanon. These days the progressive Lebanese press is writing increasingly frequently about the increased activity of Israeli agents in the country who are intent on wrecking the new prime minister's efforts to restore security and carry out reforms aimed at ending the civil war and the internal political crisis in Lebanon. Newspapers point out that the "unknown persons" who, as a rule, provoke the start of exchanges of fire between the western and eastern sectors of Beirut are undoubtedly Israeli agents. This was the case, for example, when a ministerial commission approved a document formulating the new government's political program. There was immediately a further major outbreak of combat actions. And it was started by "unknown persons" using grenade launchers to shell a district in the western sector of Beirut. Need it be said that this time, too, the "unknown persons" were Israeli provocateurs?

But Israel is gambling not only and not even so much on its agents, who are trying once again to fan the flames of civil war in Lebanon. Seeking to prevent the normalization of the situation and the restoration of Lebanon's territorial integrity, the Tel Aviv rulers have begun implementing the Zionist "North Bank" project in the Israeli-occupied south of the country. What is the essence of this annexationist program? In the course of realizing it the occupying authorities have liquidated the former border zone between Israel and Lebanon. They have set up a puppet administration from among the south Lebanese separatists. They are seizing and confiscating the lands of Lebanese inhabitants, forcing them to leave their homes. The construction of a canal, along which water from the south Lebanese Al-Litani River will be diverted to the Sea of Galilee in the north of Israel, has already been completed -- which, in the opinion of specialists, could have disastrous consequences for agriculture in southern Lebanon.

And yet things in southern Lebanon are not going the way the Israeli aggressors would like. The scale of the people's armed struggle is growing there every day. Israeli troops are incurring losses as a result of the patriots' bold attacks. In an attempt to break the resistance of the south Lebanese population the Zionists are conducting a policy of mass terror in their impotent malice and resorting to bloody acts.

One of these monstrous crimes was committed a few days ago. Approximately 1,500 occupiers, armed to the teeth and using tanks, armored carriers, and also helicopters, blockaded the 'Ayn al-Hulwah Palestinian refugee camp, which is on the outskirts of the south Lebanese city of Sidon. Then Israeli soldiers burst into the camp and opened fire on its residents.

That "combat operation" ended with mass violence against unarmed people. The goons blew up several dozen houses along with their inhabitants. It is reported that Arens, Israel's present defense minister, was directly involved in organizing the slaughter at 'Ayn al-Huwah. He was evidently being given no rest by the "laurels" of his predecessor Sharon, who was nicknamed "the butcher" for the carnage perpetrated in the Sabra and Shatila Palestinian camps.

The situation in Lebanon's Al-Biqa' Valley on the dividing line between the Israeli occupation troops and the Syrian contingent of the inter-Arab peacekeeping force in Lebanon also remains extremely tense. In the last few days alone the Israeli command has transferred additional tanks to that region and installed Hawk anti-aircraft missiles on the heights overlooking Al-Biqa'. Major exercises involving combat firing have been held, once again with the participation of tanks and helicopters. As the Beirut newspaper AN-NAHAR reported, General Levi, chief of the Israeli Armed Forces General Staff, made an inspection visit to the western section of Al-Biqa'. There he held a conference with the command personnel of the Israeli units stationed in that region. In Israel itself many officers have been drafted from the reserve into the army in the field, and intensified training of reservists is being carried out.

The concentration of Israeli troops in Al-Biqa' and the increased frequency of military exercises in southern Lebanon and the Golan Heights, the Syrian newspaper ATH-THAWRAH writes, leave no doubt that Tel Aviv's Zionist leadership is making intensive preparations for a new aggressive adventure. The Israeli army's war preparations, encouraged by the United States, are directed against Syria, the newspaper points out. Washington and Tel Aviv, ATH-THAWRAH emphasizes, are obviously in urgent need of a "victory" in the Near East to compensate for the military-political defeats suffered by the American Administration and the Israeli rulers, particularly if you take into consideration the elections drawing near in those two countries.

Addressing Syrian servicemen, Syrian Defense Minister General M. Talas emphasized that the United States and Israel are not abandoning their dangerous plans for exploding the Near East situation once again. Following the abrogation of the Lebanese-Israeli agreement, Washington and Tel Aviv have not abandoned their attempts to impose their domination on the countries of the region. All data, the minister emphasized, attest that Israel is preparing to attack Syria with U.S. support and also to expand its occupation of Lebanon. However, the Syrian Arab Republic has everything it needs to repulse sudden aggression, Gen M. Talas said.

Thus, the United States and Israel still intend to gamble on military force in resolving the Near East problem and on strengthening the "strategic alliance" which exists between them. As the Israeli newspaper THE JERUSALEM POST pointed out, "strategic talks" have now been going on for several weeks between the United States and Israel. And official representatives of both countries have been most strictly prohibited from not only divulging the substance of the talks but even mentioning their venue. However, despite the veil of secrecy, something has nonetheless become known about these meetings. First, to judge from the increased frequency with which Pentagon representatives have been arriving in Tel Aviv, the talks are being held in Israel. Second, as is clear from a Tel Aviv radio broadcast, they are "entirely devoted to the strengthening of military cooperation between the strategic partners."

Some results of the meetings which have already taken place have also become known. THE JERUSALEM POST writes that a package of specific measures has practically been drawn up to arrange "combined planning" in the Near East region, to activate the exchange of intelligence data, to have U.S. naval ships use Israeli ports, to stockpile American heavy arms and military equipment on Israeli territory, and to organize joint military maneuvers in the region.

Some of these measures are already being realized. Thus, the battleship New Jersey, which participated in the American aggression against Lebanon, the helicopter carrier Guam, and a detachment of landing and auxiliary ships have already put into the naval base at Haifa. And the Israeli Defense Ministry has announced that "American-Israeli military maneuvers" will be held on the country's territory for the first time in the next 2-3 months. In the course of that action Israeli airfields will be actively utilized by the interventionist U.S. Rapid Deployment Force, which will be the "main character" in the upcoming militarist show.

The stockpiling of American military hardware in Israel has also been placed on a practical footing. According to the Israeli newspaper YEDI'OT AHARONOT, a secret agreement has been concluded in accordance with which, in particular, tanks, armored carriers, artillery, and missiles will be accommodated on Israeli territory. Here the possibility cannot be ruled out that the Israeli military may have access to the weapons stocks being created. In other words, it is a question of creating a combined arsenal for the U.S. and Israeli Armed Forces.

It is also significant that all these extensive plans do not exclude the annual military-economic aid which the United States gives Israel. In the current fiscal year it will reach almost \$2.5 billion. And in the next it will increase by a further \$300 million. According to certain data, Tel Aviv has already received from Washington \$60 billion in all over the past 30 years.

All these facts show that the United States and Israel intend to continue to perform their former "strategic repertoire," wrecking and blocking attempts to establish a just and lasting peace in the Near East. They totally ignore the fact that more and more Arab countries, despite the certain disagreements that exist among them, advocate the holding of an international conference with the participation of all the interested sides in order to really resolve the Near East problem. The Arab peoples see such a conference as the only way to end the crisis situation that has existed in the Near East for many years.

As for the Soviet Union's stand on this question, it should be remembered that the very proposal to hold an international conference on the Near East came from our country. The USSR continues consistently to advocate its convening, for such a forum would open up the real way to resolve the Near East conflict and make it possible to break the sinister chain of dangerous crises and wars in the region and to guarantee genuine peace for the peoples who live there.

It is high time to untangle the Near East knot. This can be achieved only through the collective efforts of all the interested sides, and not on the paths of aggression and brigandage which the "strategic allies" -- the United States and Israel -- are continuing to follow.

KAPRALOV ON U.S.-ISRAELI ALLIANCE OF MURDERERS

PM231402 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 May 84 Morning Edition p 5

[A. Kapralov article: "Two in a Gunboat"]

[Excerpt] "An alliance of murderers," this is how the Palestinian magazine SAUT FILASTIN described the strategic alliance between the United States and Israel. Tens of thousands of Arabs have already fallen victim to it, and the end to Israeli crimes on Arab territories is not in sight.

A U.S.-Israeli military-political committee has been set up and operates for the purpose of planning joint U.S. and Israeli military operations in the Near East. In an atmosphere of strictest secrecy a session was held at the U.S. Fort McNair in January, where timetables for joint maneuvers were approved and questions of the siting of U.S. military hardware and arms on Israeli territory -- or, in short, of taking another step toward turning Israel into a U.S. arms dump in the Near East -- were discussed.

According to the French magazine L'EXPRESS, the possibility of U.S. Pershing II missiles minus nuclear warheads being sited in Israel cannot be discounted. However, in view of the close cooperation in the nuclear sphere between Israel, the United States, and the Republic of South Africa, it cannot be guaranteed that Tel Aviv will not turn the Pershings into an instrument of nuclear blackmail against the Arabs.

Of late, the United States and Israel have been trying not to advertise their deals under the strategic alliance. However, it is not possible to hide the obvious. According to London's THE TIMES, the U.S. and Israeli defense ministers recently reached an accord on extending the "memorandum on cooperation" by a further 5 years. According to the newspaper, it is not merely a matter of increased U.S. aid to Israel, but also of guarantees that this aid cannot be suspended or curtailed under any circumstances.

Reports have filtered through to the press that U.S.-Israeli talks have been held in Israel in recent weeks. And although the representatives of both sides were strictly forbidden to disclose the content of the talks, and even to mention their venue, Tel Aviv radio announced that they were "devoted entirely to strengthening the military cooperation between the strategic partners."

It also proved impossible to keep secret the participation of U.S. and Israeli specialists in the work of the operational commission for planning joint action, which met in the city of Marj 'Uyun on Israeli-occupied Lebanese territory. According to the Arab press, the session discussed plans for military operations against Syria. Massive preparations for aggression against Syria began after recent military maneuvers held by the Israeli army in southern Lebanon. Tel Aviv has recently called up officers and sergeants from the reserve and involved retired General Staff personnel in the elaboration of plans for aggression. The occupation forces have set up new missile and artillery emplacements in Lebanon along the line of contact with the Syrian contingent of the inter-Arab peacekeeping force in Lebanon.

...The wounds inflicted by the Israeli aggression, U.S. occupation, and civil war barely stop bleeding when Tel Aviv rushes in with its bayonets to rip open the closing wounds. The Israeli "scalpel" is directed by the hand of the Washington Aesculapiuses who have arrogated to themselves the right to manipulate the destinies of whole regions, countries, and peoples.

U.S. PRESSURES JORDAN ON INDEPENDENT STANCE

LD241309 Moscow TASS in English 1151 GMT 24 May 84

[Text] Moscow May 25 TASS -- TASS commentator Grigoriy Vasilyev writes:

U.S. State Department's John Hughes has said that the Reagan administration asked Congress to refrain from considering the question of supplying military hardware to Jordan. Obviously, the step was undertaken as part of a general campaign of pressure on Jordan to force that Arab country to abandon its independent stand on the issue of a Middle East settlement and make it join the notorious Camp David collusion.

It is also obvious that, by denying Jordan weapons, the United States is in effect seeking to leave it defenseless before Israeli aggressors. Thus, Washington refused to supply Amman with Stinger air-defense missiles. In the meantime, it is known that it is for the lack of effective anti-aircraft defense systems that Jordan suffered badly from raids by American-made Israeli plans during Tel Aviv's aggression in June 1967.

One's attention is called to the fact that Washington's anti-Jordan measures followed after King Husayn had made a number of statements sharply criticizing U.S. adventurist policy in the Middle East. He declared, in particular, that the United States had lost the Arabs' trust and could no longer play the role of a mediator in the Middle East. Washington was also irritated by Jordan's denunciation of American connivance with the Israeli construction of new militarized settlements in the West Bank of the River Jordan and the Gaza Strip. Husayn stressed that those settlements were among the main obstacles in the way to peace in the region.

Undoubtedly, the negative position taken by the Reagan administration in relation to Jordan is largely explained by the pressure which is exerted on the White House by American Zionist quarters and which is usually stepped up during election campaigns in the United States.

At the same time the development of the situation in the Middle East has shown that the policy followed by all American administrations in that region has invariably been aggressive and completely pro-Israeli. It is this policy and Washington's anti-Arab military and political alliance with Tel Aviv that represent the biggest stumbling block in the way to a just settlement and that are a source of constant tension in the Middle East and a real threat to the vital interests of the Arab nations.

ARAB LEAGUE FOREIGN MINISTERS MEET IN TUNIS

LD191520 Moscow TASS in English 1441 GMT 19 May 84

[Text] Tunis May 19 TASS -- An extraordinary session of the Council of the League of Arab states opened in Tunis today at foreign ministers' level. The agenda includes a discussion of matters connected with the aggravation of the situation in the Persian Gulf area and with the preparation for a conference of the heads of state and government of Arab countries.

U.S. PERSIAN GULF MILITARY PREPARATIONS VIEWED

LD232216 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1855 GMT 23 May 84

[From "The World Today" program presented by Aleksandr Zholkver]

[Text] The Pentagon is now carrying out active military preparations in another region of the globe, the Persian Gulf. There are at least seven U.S. naval vessels here already, and a U.S. armada, headed by the aircraft carrier Kitty Hawk, is cruising in the Indian Ocean. All of this is motivated by the traditional Washington argument about the need for the defense of the vital interests of America.

There is no doubt that the Persian Gulf is an important region. There are very rich oil deposits here. True, the United States receives from here only a relatively small amount of oil -- 3 percent of its deliveries. Its interests here are quite different. The United States is nurturing plans to expand its military presence in the Persian Gulf and is putting intense pressure on a number of countries in the region to achieve these aims.

This was virtually admitted by President Reagan when he spoke at a routine news conference. He stated that the United States had emergency plans for action in the region. However, he categorically refused to answer questions repeatedly put to him about precisely what measures the West intended to take, although he was forced to admit that the states of that region had not asked the United States to interfere.

So far, the President said, the impression is being created that the states of the Persian Gulf wish to take responsibility for this themselves. However, Reagan confirmed the report that he had sent the king of Saudi Arabia a personal message. According to press reports, this message contains the demand that the United States be granted the right to use airports and other military bases in Saudi Arabia.

Certain other Arab states whose territories Washington would like to turn into strongpoints for the notorious Rapid Deployment Forces, created for interventionist operations in the Near and Middle East, are being subjected to intense pressure.

Murphy, U.S. assistant secretary of state, is now touring this region. Admiral Poindexter, one of the high-ranking officials of the U.S. National Security Council, came here earlier on a similar mission. As THE WASHINGTON TIMES writes, they both informed the leaders of the countries of this region of U.S. interest in obtaining access to military bases. However, as the U.S. press itself notes, the countries of the Persian Gulf do not want to take the risk connected with military planning in conjunction with the United States. Moreover, six states of this region have called for an urgent meeting of the UN Security Council to discuss the situation in the region.

U.S. THREAT TO GULF STATES SAID ON INCREASE

LD241523 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 24 May 84

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Viktor Levin]

[Text] Reports coming from states bordering on the Persian Gulf bear witness to the fact that the United States is trying to heat up the situation there, too, and resort to military force. The United States is trying to make use of reports of attacks on tankers passing through the Strait of Hormuz as a pretext for this. According to the latest reports the Pentagon has already sent seven destroyers and frigates to the Persian Gulf. Another couple of dozen American warships are cruising in the vicinity. The United States is clearly seeking a pretext to bring its Armed Forces into action.

It seems, however, that it is no easy matter to find such a pretext. The fact is that the Arab states, well aware of how dangerous the militaristic course of the American military is, have stressed that there are no grounds for foreign interference in the affairs of that region. At a meeting in Bahrain with Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone, an Arab League delegation declared that the Persian Gulf states have no wish for foreign interference. The Kuwaiti Government has expounded its position in similar vein.

Does that mean that the hotheads in Washington will listen to the voice of reason? It seems not. A cable from the Saudi Arabian capital by the DPA correspondent reports that the United States is offering military protection to the Arab states for tankers to pass through the Persian Gulf. No one is asking for such protection, however. It turns out that under the guise of assistance Washington is persistently trying to carry out military interference.

The threat from the United States to the Persian Gulf and the adjacent states not only remain but is even increasing.

ANNIVERSARY OF DIPLOMATIC TIES WITH IRAN MARKED

NC230719 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1700 GMT 22 May 84

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] Dear listeners, 64 years ago the newly-established Soviet Government, which emerged with the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution, and the Iranian Government, which was defending its independence in its anticolonialist struggles, exchanged memorandums establishing diplomatic relations between our two countries.

The principled and sound policy of the newly-established Soviet Republic, accompanied by the Soviet forces' crushing of the British occupiers who had aggressed in the Caucasus and the Central Asian Region of the Soviet Union by using Iran as an access, led to a great intensification and upsurge in the Iranian people's liberation movement. This led to the ousting of the British occupiers from Iran and to the abrogation of the binding agreement that had been imposed on your country by Britain.

Following this an Iranian delegation arrived in Moscow and after talks between Soviet and Iranian diplomats, an agreement was signed on 26 February 1921 which, today too, forms the legal basis of cordial Soviet-Iranian relations. The signing of this agreement, like the signing of some other joint agreements, led to the establishment and expansion of good-neighborly relations between our two countries in the fields of political, border, and commercial issues.

The friendly policy of the Soviet Union and of other socialist countries helped the newly-established Iranian Republic to resist the pressures which the imperialists inflicted on it immediately after the victory of the 11 February revolution. The West took steps to render idle Iranian units which, in one way or another, were related with imperialist companies. But the Soviet Union and other socialist countries did everything they could to help the national economic units, in the establishment of which they had helped Iran, to not only continue operation successfully but also to increase output. The Esfahan Steel Mill and the Arak Machine-Building Plant were increasing their output. New grain elevators sprung up one after the other and new turbines became operational in power generators. The United States and its allies declared Iran's economic siege and tried to separate it from the outside world. But the Soviet Union immediately met Iran's request for signing transit agreements and the continuous flow of cargo required by Iran started through our country. As a result, the plan for Iran's economic siege was foiled.

The Soviet Union respects the right of each country and of its people for independent progress and development. Soviet diplomacy persistently pursues Lenin's teachings in its foreign policy on the need for and possibility of peaceful coexistence and cooperation between countries with differing social systems. In remarks to workers of a Moscow steel plant, Soviet leader Konstantin Chernenko stated: We do not impose our world outlook and our social system on anyone. The Soviet Union sincerely pursues one path -- that of peaceful coexistence and of mutually beneficial international cooperation -- and under the present international situation Soviet diplomacy attaches great importance to struggles to ensure world peace and to avoid the threat of nuclear war stemming from U.S. imperialism and NATO.

There are objectives toward which diplomats of Middle East countries should work. The social circles in these countries believe that governments can play their positive role in, for example, establishing more trust between regional countries; in overcoming tensions which sometimes arise as a result of strong and inconsiderate remarks and statements, and sometimes because of the irresponsible remarks by some officials of some regional countries; in halting the Iran-Iraq war; and in solving conflicts through peaceful and diplomatic means. Diplomats are capable of greatly helping toward the creation of a common front consisting of peace-loving countries to confront the militaristic and expansionist policy of the United States in the Persian Gulf. The United States has been exerting great efforts recently to use the tension in the region to intensify its infiltration in the area.

Dear listeners, the 64 years that have passed since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and Iran have convincingly shown that good neighborliness between our two countries and equal and mutually beneficial cooperation meet the interests of both nations, hence the Soviet Union's efforts to thwart attempts by the enemies of the Soviet and Iranian people to harm Soviet-Iranian relations.

USSR-MOROCCAN COOPERATION COMMISSION MEETS

LD181801 Moscow TASS in English 1619 GMT 18 May 84

[Text] Rabat May 18 TASS -- A Soviet-Moroccan Standing Intergovernmental Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technological Cooperation has ended its 7th session here with the signing of a protocol, which outlines main directions for developing bilateral cooperation in a variety of fields, and a plan of scientific and technical exchanges in 1984 and 1985.

Moroccan Minister for Cooperation Abdelouahid Rahdi, who led his country's delegation to the session, spoke highly of the results of the talks. They had demonstrated, he said, the shared desire of the two countries to extend economic, scientific, technological and cultural links and strengthen their traditionally friendly relationship.

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U S S R I N T E R N A T I O N A L A F F A I R S
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

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SOVIET WARSHIPS PAY OFFICIAL VISIT TO MAURITIUS

LD222053 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1401 GMT 22 May 84

[Text] Antananarivo 22 May (TASS) -- A detachment of Soviet warships under the command of Rear Admiral (?Felix Gromov) arrived in Port Louis, the capital of Mauritius, today for an official friendly visit. The detachment includes the large landing ship Aleksandr Tortsev and the patrol ship Rezky accompanied by the tanker Pamat Lenina.

The Soviet sailors received a warm welcome from the inhabitants of the town. Rear Admiral F.N. Gromov paid visits to the capital's officials. The program also included meetings with the Mauritian public and activists from the Mauritius-USSR Society.

SWAPO'S NUJOMA OPPOSES U.S.-RSA COOPERATION

PM231627 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 May 84 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent M. Zenovich dispatch: "Namibia Will Be Free: S. Nujoma Press Conference"]

[Excerpts] Luanda, 21 May -- S. Nujoma, president of the South-West African People's Organization (SWAPO), reported at the Angolan capital's press center on the recent Lusaka talks between a SWAPO delegation and representatives of the occupying South African racist regime in Namibia. The main content of the talks was the question of granting Namibia independence in accordance with the UN plan expounded in Security Council Resolution 435.

Answering the PRAVDA correspondent's question on how he assessed U.S. propaganda's allegations that the policy of "constructive cooperation" between Washington and Pretoria is producing "positive results," the SWAPO president said that this course of the Reagan administration is aimed on the one hand at bringing the racist regime out of isolation in the international arena, and on the other at consolidating its positions in the face of the growing liberation struggle in South Africa and Namibia.

BRIEFS

PROTOCOL WITH MALI -- At the Mali Foreign Ministry a protocol on cultural and scientific cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Republic of Mali for the 1984-1985 period has been signed. The protocol provides for the further expansion of cooperation between the two countries in the sphere of education and the training of cadres, in the sphere of public health care, culture, art, cinema and information. [Excerpt] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 7 May 84 LD]

U.S. INVASION OF NICARAGUA 'REAL POSSIBILITY'

LD250340 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1444 GMT 24 May 84

[From the "World Today" program presented by Igor Fesunenکو]

[Text] An air belt of nine new airports will be created by the Americans in Honduras near the Nicaraguan frontier during the latest stage of the "Grenadier-I" maneuvers, which started yesterday.

With this, the total number of airports built or modernized by the United States in Honduras will increase to 30. Along with the contingent of troops of the United States and Honduras, for the first time there will be about 1,300 Salvadoran servicemen taking part in "Grenadier-I."

As the ASSOCIATED PRESS reported, quoting representatives of the U.S. Administration, the direct aim of the maneuvers is to exert psychological pressure on the Sandinist government of Nicaragua. A not unimportant role is also being given to training the detachment from El Salvador, which, as is known, is used for the struggle against the patriotic forces striving for the overthrow of the antipopular regime in El Salvador.

Although the U.S. House of Representatives adopted a legislative amendment yesterday prohibiting the use of U.S. troops in El Salvador and Nicaragua without the special sanction of Congress, the experience of the past few years shows that the administration is not accustomed to taking the legislators into account.

So, the threat of invasion of Nicaragua with or without the direct participation, but with the full strategic operational support of the Pentagon, still remains very much a real possibility. This is how Washington's policy is being implemented in Central America, the main aim of which, as Reagan put it with his typical demagoguery, is to promote the development of democratic political institutions in the countries of Central America.

NICARAGUA PUTS SEVEN ENEMY BOATS OUT OF ACTION

LD242257 Moscow TASS in English 1938 GMT 24 May 84

[Text] Managua May 24 TASS -- A plane of the Nicaraguan Air Force spotted and sunk in the area of Cape Monkey, Celaya Department, an enemy speed boat which had invaded Nicaragua's territorial waters. A report of the Board of External Ties of the Sandinist People's Army says that such vessels are being used for the placing of mines in Nicaraguan ports. In the past ten days the Nicaraguan coast guards spotted and put out of operation seven enemy boats that had violated Nicaragua's territorial waters.

All this shows that the Reagan administration continues its subversive actions against the Sandinist revolution while U.S. espionage agency continues secret operations for the placing of mines in the Nicaraguan territorial waters.

POLITBURO VIEWS JARUZELSKI VISIT, DOMESTIC ISSUES

PM110942 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 May First Edition p 1

[General heading: "At the CPSU Central Committee Politburo"]

[Text] At its routine meeting, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo examined the results of the talks held in Moscow between Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish People's Republic Council of Ministers. The very great importance of those talks for the steadfast deepening and expansion of all spheres of cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Polish People's Republic was emphasized. The documents signed during the visit by Comrade Jaruzelski strengthen the fraternal relations between our countries and are a significant step forward in developing and perfecting them.

The talks between the Soviet and Polish leaders were characterized by a unanimity of views on all topical problems of the international situation. The Soviet Union and Poland, together with the other Warsaw Pact member-states, will continue to pursue a firm and constructive line of safeguarding the security and defending the revolutionary gains of the countries in the socialist community and of saving mankind from the threat of a nuclear catastrophe.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo fully approved the results of the Soviet-Polish talks and noted the readiness of the CPSU, as expressed by Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, continue rendering all-round support to the PZPR and the working people of the Polish People's Republic in their struggle to overcome the consequences of the crisis, consolidate socialism in their country, and strengthen the unity of the fraternal socialist states in the cause of preserving peace and developing international cooperation.

The meeting of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo expressed support for the additional measures which the USSR Council of Ministers has drawn up to provide for the gathering of the harvest and the procurement of agricultural produce and fodder this year, as well as the successful wintering of livestock in the period 1984-85. Specific tasks have been defined for the appropriate party, administrative, and economic bodies, and kolkhozes and sovkhozes, with the aim of: accelerating the overhaul of equipment and means of transportation; manning harvest units with qualified cadres of mechanizers; constructing depots, housing for livestock, and feed preparation plants; and improving labor organization in agriculture.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo has laid down a number of new steps connected with increasing resources of oil and petroleum products, and the economical and rational utilization of these in the national economy. It was stressed that the problem of the thrifty and comprehensive utilization of this valuable energy-producing raw material is of very great statewide and overall party importance and should constantly be at the focus of attention of all party, administrative, trade union, and Komsomol organizations.

The meeting of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo examined questions connected with increasing responsibility for the strict observance of the regulations governing the standardization and quality of products and the further development of land reclamation in the Ukrainian SSR, as well as some other issues involving the economic and social policies of the Communist Party and Soviet state.

POLITBURO DISCUSSES LAND IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM

LD231904 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 24 May 84 Second Edition p 1

["In the CPSU Central Committee Politburo" -- KRASNAYA ZVEZDA headline]

[Text] In the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee:

The Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, at a regular session, discussed and approved the basic directions of the program for the development of land improvement and raising the effectiveness of utilizing irrigable and drained lands, with the purpose of creating a guaranteed food fund.

This program is being worked out by the USSR Government and by union and republican ministries and departments in accordance with the instructions of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, with the active participation of scientific establishments and agricultural and water-conservancy specialists.

It provides for a broad complex of measures for a major development in irrigation farming in the country's arid zone, and for the stable production of corngrain, vegetables, soya, fodder, and other agricultural crops.

The construction of a number of large irrigation systems in the northern Caucasus, southern Ukraine, Moldavia, and the Volga region is planned. Water-conservancy construction in Central Asian republics, in Kuzakhstan, western Siberia, the trans-Urals region, transcaucasia, the Russian non-Chernozem zone, Belorussia, and the Baltic region will be further developed.

Particular significance is being attached to measures which provide for obtaining a high return from irrigable and drained lands, accelerating scientific-technical progress in land improvement, carrying out environmental protection work, and the redistribution of water resources in the interests of the national economy. With this objective in mind, planning is underway for allocation of the necessary capital investments and material-technical resources, active use of the possibilities for other branches of the national economy, and of ministries and departments linked with the production of new, highly-productive land-improvement technology and equipment.

It was noted at the meeting that the fulfillment of the USSR Food Program requires land improvement to be raised to a qualitatively new level and its potential to be utilized more effectively to enhance the stability of crop farming, to increase the production of agricultural produce, and to improve supplies for the population. Accumulated experience, the production base that has been created, and the existence of stable kollektivs of land improvement workers make it possible to successfully carry out ever more complex and large-scale tasks in the development of this important sphere, which is part of the country's agro-industrial complex.

The Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee listened to a report by Comrade Romanov on his trip to Czechoslovakia at the invitation of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee.

The work of the CPSU delegation, led by Comrade Dolgikh, which took part in the first congress of the Panhellenic Socialist Movement, was approved.

Information given by Comrade Demichev on the results of the 12th conference of the ministers of culture of socialist countries, which was held in Budapest, and by Comrade Zimyanin on a trip to Brazil by a delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet was considered.

The meeting of the Politburo discussed certain other questions of an internal and international character.

PRAVDA RECALLS LENIN BOOK ON PARTY FACTIONALISM

PM231655 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 May 84 First Edition p 2

[Article by Candidate of Historical Sciences S. Kolesnikov: "Energy of Party-Mindedness. Marking the 80th Anniversary of V. I. Lenin's Book 'One Step Forward, Two Steps Back'"; capitalized words published in boldface]

[Text] One day in May 1904, in one of her letters from Geneva to her Bolshevik comrades in Russia, N.K. Krupskaya wrote: "At long last, Lenin's pamphlet came out today." She was talking about the book "One Step Forward, Two Steps Back. (The Crisis in Our Party)," written hard on the heels of the very fierce ideological clashes at the 2d Russian Social Democratic Workers Party (RSDWP) Congress...

If one were to try to find a word to express the full extent of the multidimensionality and great diversity of the political, ideological, and organizational problems presented in Lenin's work, that word would probably be: PARTY-MINDEDNESS; that which determined and continues to determine a Communist's PROLETARIAN-CLASS, ACTIVE POSITION, CONSCIOUS DISCIPLINE AND ORGANIZATION, and MORAL EXAMPLE.

At the dawn of the new century, the world saw the appearance of a qualitatively new political organism -- a new type of proletarian party. The path to it had been an incredibly hard one. Out of a multitude of embryonic signs of dissatisfaction and anger, out of a movement divided by barriers of distrust and group and national isolation, it had been necessary to create an efficient organization held together by a "single great party link." Precisely that kind and only that kind of party could and would become the focus and center of gravity of all that is alive and honest in people.

Assessing the historic place of the 2d RSDWP Congress in the long series of episodes in the heroic struggle of the Russian revolutionary movement, Lenin wrote: "For the first time we succeeded in...sacrificing all group isolation and group independence in favor of the great whole actually created by us for the first time: the party" (Vol 8, p 401).

It is the priority given to integrality, the common interest, and collectivism -- as a counterweight to anarchic division and the individualist mentality -- that distinguishes Leninist party-mindedness. This is the basis, the starting point of what Marx called REAL communist action. Not vacuous talk and passive waiting for the ripe fruit of change to fall of its own accord, but an active struggle to hasten the future -- this was the original principle of the new type of party. Lenin's answer to the philosophy of passivity and detachment from leadership of the workers movement and from responsibility for the course of social progress, the philosophy preached by opportunists, was the theory and practice of revolutionary action. The ability to assume the burden of responsibility for specific human destinies and for the destiny of civilization at critical moments of history is not just courage in a conventional, ordinary sense, but the political courage inherent in the new Leninist type of party-mindedness.

The principle of Communist Party-mindedness contains profound moral significance. Vladimir Ilich compared the assumption of the duties of a party member to the "reciprocal WORD OF HONOR" that revolutionaries voluntarily give to one another. To a Communist, there is nothing dearer than party comradeship and the sense of fraternal cohesion. However, there is no element of corporate exclusiveness and all-forgiveness in this feeling. Party comradeship is a principled, exacting comradeship.

The exactingness stems from its proletarian class nature and the austere simplicity of the collectivist relationships which had been present in the worker milieu for ages and were raised to a qualitatively new height by the workers party. It is these proletarian sources of party-mindedness and loyalty to the traditions of Bolshevism that ensure today, K.U. Chernenko noted, revolutionary continuity in the CPSU's activity and the rigorously sustained, class character of its domestic and foreign policy.

Lenin struggled with enormous vigor in the book for party-mindedness and against political spinelessness and ideological vagueness, against group interests taking the place of the interests of the cause and "philistine blandishments" taking the place of revolutionary exactingness and duty.

The book "One Step Forward, Two Steps Back" cites a typical conversation with a representative of the "deadwood:"

"How heavy the atmosphere is at our congress," he complained. "The fierce struggle, the agitation against one another, the harsh polemics, the uncomradely behavior!.."

"What a splendid thing our congress is!" was Vladimir Ilich's reply to him. "An open and free struggle. Views have been expressed. The various nuances have been reflected. The groups have been delineated. Hands have been raised. A decision has been made. A stage has been completed. Forward! -- now, that I understand. That is life..." (see Vol 8, p 333).

"This quotation is Ilich through and through," N.K. Krupskaya noted.

Typically, in the heat of the polemics, Lenin never departed from what is commonly known as the code of honor in the ideological struggle. "...I categorically object to the idea that we should 'brand' anyone, that we should WANT to insult or humiliate anyone," he wrote. At the same time, Vladimir Ilich believed a political party would not deserve respect if it did not have the courage to name the disease, give a ruthless diagnosis, and look for means of treatment, and if it did not unswervingly carry out "the work of self-criticism and ruthless exposure of its own defects." Learning from mistakes, self-critically analyzing shortcomings, and determining ways to overcome them and, first and foremost, ways to solve large, new tasks -- this is the living and constantly renewed tradition of party-mindedness.

The development of the lofty moral qualities of the revolutionary fighter was the essential connecting link between revolutionary words and revolutionary action, between the theory and practice of the struggle for socialist ideals. Vladimir Ilich possessed these qualities in full. The meager evidence relating to the genesis of the book "One Step Forward, Two Steps Back" includes evidence "from the other side" of the barricades, so to speak. Take, for example, the memoirs of N. Valentinov, who lived in Geneva and was a member of the Bolshevik circle for a while, subsequently deserting to the Menshevik fold. Once (it was in the spring of 1904, when Lenin was in the middle of the book) a dispute broke out about the immediate prospects of the struggle. Vladimir Ilich expressed firm confidence that Russia would see a socialist revolution in the near future.

"But by all the rules of Marxism," Valentinov objected, "it can be demonstrated that neither you nor I will see a socialist revolution in any case!.."

"Well, I, if you will permit me to say it, am most deeply convinced that I will live to see a socialist revolution in Russia," Lenin replied.

Of course, this conviction was based primarily on the rigorous strength of scientific Marxist forecasts. And of equal importance was the strength of the moral maximalism of a fighter for the ideals of social justice whose heart pounded with selfless love for all working and oppressed people. This love was nourished by the vigor of revolutionary romance, which is by no means always the antithesis of political realism. Without such passionate defense of principles, such dedication and courage, the exploit of revolution, as well as the exploit of building a new society are impossibilities... That is why the dispute long ago on the shores of Lake Geneva was not simply a clash between barren pragmatism and selfless faith in the future. The debate reflected two fundamentally different types of political thought, and two philosophies: revolutionary and opportunist, proletarian and bourgeois individualist.

... In the study of the classic works, a standard that "binds" a work to a limited range of problems still operates in frequent cases. It goes without saying that the content, methodological significance, and moral lessons of Lenin's book are much broader than is usually defined by the rigid framework of a course of study. Thus, when subjecting the Mensheviks' organizational opportunism to devastating criticism, Lenin invariably points out the primacy of the ideological unity of revolutionaries and the need to uphold and defend the fundamental principles of party-mindedness and the theoretical and program foundations of the vanguard of the working class. He embarks on a philosophical analysis and validation of the natural laws of the development of the liberation movement and deals with the underlying dialectics of the processes involved in the formation of party-mindedness.

His approach to theory and to program principles is bursting with creativity. Lenin insists that the party program contain "general and fundamental propositions" which Communists must follow, applying and developing them in line with the specific conditions, and he objects to the program being filled with "petty details, specific instructions, and repetition..."

The mighty ideological and moral potential of party-mindedness cannot be brought into play unless it is bolstered by the material force of ORGANIZATION. "In order to be a conscious mouthpiece IN PRACTICE," Lenin wrote, "the party must be able to develop organizational relationships that will ENSURE A CERTAIN LEVEL of consciousness and systematically raise this level" (p 260). Lenin saw the firm fusion of ideological and organizational work as a very important condition of the solution of the working class' political tasks and of the party's performance of its vanguard role. There is yet another aspect to this dialectical relationship: The stronger and firmer the party organizations become, the broader, more multifaceted, richer, and more fruitful the party's influence on the masses will be; the more, to use today's political language, its leading role will increase, and the more fully it will be implemented.

Today, Lenin's party exerts a determining influence on all spheres of our daily socialist life. Its organizational principles, above all the harmoniously fused centralism and democratism, pervade our state and economic system. Historical experience amply confirms that the growth of the party's leading role and the deepening of socialist democracy are a unified, integral, and natural process.

One paramount requirement of Communist Party-mindedness is the education and, most important of all, self-education of party members in the spirit of proletarian discipline and organization. Regarding these qualities as the alternative to bourgeois-intellectual individualism, Vladimir Ilich noted the great obligation that goes with the "honorable and responsible title of party member." Communists are of the same stuff as the working people. Yet they absolutely must stand out from the masses. But not because of their philistine, individualist ways, not because of their claims to "exclusiveness." No, party members, Lenin wrote, can be distinguished from other people only "by the degree of consciousness and level of activeness." That is why such a sharp line was drawn between workers and "talkers," and Lenin's concept of party-mindedness gives great prominence to the difference between "calling yourself" and actually "being," between words and action.

The CPSU's current keen concern that efforts to improve the qualitative composition of its ranks should not flag, that the admission of new members should not be accelerated, and that a careful selection of really top-notch people, primarily from the working class, should be ensured back to Lenin's demands on party members.

The laws which our party lives by today ultimately stem from the basic principles laid down by Lenin and his colleagues during the period of the formation of Bolshevism. Even today the book "One Step Forward, Two Steps Back" is charged with the high energy of party-mindedness and is a generator of Communists' ideas and accomplishments.

SHCHERBITSKIY PAYS TRIBUTE TO PATON INSTITUTE

AU231245 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 18 May 84 pp 1-2

[RATAU report on speech by V. V. Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary, at 17 May ceremony presenting the Order of the October Revolution to the Ye. O. Paton Electric Welding Institute in Kiev — capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] Esteemed comrades: The collective of the Ye. O. Paton Electric Welding Institute, consisting of many thousands, is commemorating its glorious 50th anniversary. The institute's scientists, engineers, technicians, workers, and employees are honoring this jubilee with great labor achievements in successfully accomplishing the important national economic tasks set by the 26th Party Congress and the successive CPSU Central Committee plenums.

Your intensive creative work has been adequately appraised by the fatherland, Comrade V. V. Shcherbitskiy said. Side by side with the Orders of Lenin and of Labor Red Banner, the Order of the October Revolution will shine today on the institute's banner. On behalf of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, allow me to warmly and cordially congratulate the institute's collective on the high award, and to wish you new accomplishments for the benefit of our great socialist homeland. Allow me also to wish further successes, good health, and good luck to all comrades distinguished with state awards on the occasion of the institute's jubilee.

The high award connotes not only the nationwide acknowledgement to the Paton collective for the impressive achievements, but is also evidence of the enormous concern on the part of the Communist Party and the Soviet state for the development of science as a direct production force, a powerful intellectual potential of our socialist society.

THE AWARDING OF THE INSTITUTE'S COLLECTIVE WITH THE OCTOBER REVOLUTION ORDER IS DEEPLY SYMBOLIC. AFTER ALL, ONLY THE GREAT OCTOBER SOCIALIST REVOLUTION OPENED A WIDE PATH INTO SCIENCE FOR TALENTS WHO, AS V.I. LENIN FIGURATIVELY SAID, NUMBERED AMONG THE PEOPLE "A WHOLE HOST AND WHO WERE TRAMPLED, CRUSHED, AND STIFLED UNDER CAPITALISM BY THE THOUSAND AND THE MILLION."

Typical in this respect was the difficult lot of Russian scientist N.N. Bernardos who, as early as in 1886, obtained a "privilege" or, as we call it now, an author's certificate for electric arc welding discovered by him. Only in our Soviet times has his discovery won recognition, and his dream come true -- electric welding serves the people, it serves mankind.

Indeed, industry, construction, the entire national economy are today unthinkable without this kind of work. Welding is now being applied everywhere -- on land, under water, and in outer space. It firmly binds sections of blast furnaces, seagoing ships, atomic reactors, huge reservoirs, and long pipelines, the component parts of aircraft, large presses, and microinstruments.

Dozens of Soviet scientific research and designing institutes, higher educational establishments, and laboratories have been engaged in research in the field of welding. And the Ye. O. Paton Institute, under which the USSR National Committee for Welding exists, is being rightfully regarded as the country's main scientific institution in this field.

The institute's reputation, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy pointed out, has been won by the intensive and selfless toil of many scientists. But it is only fair to begin their list with the name of Yevgeniy Oskarovich Paton, a scientist who combined scientific passion with strict engineering calculation, a man of courageous decisions, a highly talented organizer, great laborer, and our motherland's patriot. This prominent man had set for his numerous pupils an example in the pursuit of our own best traditions by combining scientific activity with the accomplishment of specific production tasks.

Even at the dawn of its activity, the institute had won firm positions and had gained a foothold by weighty achievements in fulfilling the first 5-year plan. The truly heroic work carried out by the collective at the formidable time of the Great Patriotic War filled one of the most brilliant pages in its biography.

In record-breaking short time, in only 5 months, the institute's scientists, engineers, and workers settled a problem which was complex both theoretically and practically: They developed the TECHNOLOGY OF ARMOR STEEL SUBMERGED-ARC WELDING. This was the beginning of the renowned "PATON SEAM" which gave reliability to the well known "T-34" tank, at that time the world's best.

In recognition of the great share in the development of the line production of tank bodies and other military equipment, Ye. O. Paton was awarded the title of Socialist Labor Hero. Platon Ivanovich Sevbo, Aleksandr Yustinovich Korennoy, Mikhail Nikolayevich Sidorenko, Georgiy Zosimovich Voloshkevich, Arseniy Martynovich Makara, and a number of others in the institute were distinguished with orders and medals. B. Ye. Paton received then his first state award, the Order of Labor Red Banner.

After our great victory, the Paton collective, just a day after welding tank bodies and turrets, shifted all their experience and skills to the restoration of electric power stations, mines, and plants, to the construction of industrial facilities, and to the development of new in principle equipment and technologies. Those years were marked by the development of new works in the field of welded bridge construction. Yevgeniy Oskarovich's old dream came true: an all-welded bridge, ranking among the world's largest, was built. This bridge, linking two banks of the Dnepr in Kiev, has become a worthy monument to its creator.

In the fifties, the institute paid much attention to the problems of mechanizing and automating welding processes, and to the technology of welding new materials. A highly important achievement of the institute was the DEVELOPMENT OF ELECTROSLAG WELDING WHICH BROUGHT ABOUT A TECHNICAL REVOLUTION IN MANY PRODUCTION PROCESSES.

In close cooperation with other scientific collectives all over the country, the institute initiated within its walls, developed, and widely applied in practice various methods of welding: carbon dioxide and gas mixture, plasma and electronic ray welding, and welding with the application of the energy of an explosion. The institute has also been successfully working on laser and ultrasonic welding, welding by means of friction among various materials, including the polymeric ones, as well as on the technology of metals in outer space. Worldwide recognition has been achieved by the technology of and equipment for contact welding which brought about radical changes in the construction of oil mains and railroad tracks.

Fundamental and applied research carried out by the institute laid the foundations for a NEW INDUSTRIAL BRANCH -- SPECIAL ELECTRIC METALLURGY.

The 5,000 inventor's certificates, and more than 1,500 patents, licenses, and contracts abroad, including many in the United States, the FRG, Japan, and other capitalist countries, are evidence of the high scientific standards and newness of the works performed in the institute.

The institute's international relations are also attesting to its worldwide recognition. The institute coordinates work on welding in CEMA member-countries and refreshes specialists in welding from developing countries under UN auspices. The proportions of the work performed by the Paton institute are indeed worldwide!

A STATE-LIKE ATTITUDE TOWARD THE MATTER AT HAND AND HIGHLY PROFESSIONAL PREPARATION HAVE BECOME THE BASIS UPON WHICH THE INSTITUTE HAS BROUGHT UP A NUMBER OF TALENTED SCIENTISTS. A PATON SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL HAS EMERGED. Among its pupils there are now 17 recipients of Lenin prizes, more than 100 recipients of USSR and Ukrainian SSR state prizes, and of USSR Council of Ministers prizes.

The institute's reputation is growing in a worthy manner and a weighty share in accelerating scientific-technical progress is being contributed by members of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences: V.K. Lebedev, B.I. Mdeovar, B.A. Movchan, I.K. Pokhodnya, D.A. Dudko, and K.K. Krenov; corresponding members: B.S. Kasatkin, S.I. Kuchuck-Yatsenko, V.I. Makhnenko, and V.I. Trufyakov; doctor in technical sciences K.A. Yushchenko; candidates in technical sciences: V.F. Lapchinskiy, S.V. Yegorov, and dozens of other scientific workers.

The institute's designers, technologists, and specialists have dedicated their knowledge and enthusiasm to the common cause, too. Among them there are creators of new equipment and technologies as remarkable as A.I. Nekrasov, department chief; S.I. Pritula, leading designer; and V.A. Polykov, leading engineer-technologist.

The collective's achievements would have been unthinkable without the high qualifications of workers and authentic masters in their trade, such as A.A. Romanov, fitter; N.N. Savchenko, draftsman; N.Ye. Golovash, blaster; N.B. Semenova, shift compiler; A.L. Golovanov, electric welder; A.I. Butkevich fitters brigade leader; they would have been unthinkable without the qualifications of all those who develop unique complexes, tools, and equipment.

Respect and glory be to their truly heroic toil!

And, of course, the institute's successes and history have been indissolubly linked with the activity of Boris Yevgenyevich Paton. At the head of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences for more than 2 decades, he embodies the best features of a Soviet scientist. Inherent in him are the talent of a prominent scientist, organizer of science, and statesman; exceptional industriousness and high party exactingness; personal charm and benevolence for others.

One can say with confidence, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy pointed out, that THE STRENGTH OF SOVIET SCIENCE, THE INTELLECTUAL POWER AND NATIONAL WEALTH OF OUR COUNTRY LIE PRECISELY IN SUCH PEOPLE AS PATON-LIKE FELLOWS.

At the time of its formation, the institute had on its staff only 50 persons, including 10 scientific workers. In 1953, when B. Ye. Paton was appointed as its director, the institute numbered 338, including 37 workers, among whom there were 1 doctor and 23 candidates of sciences. The institute's complex now employs 8,400 persons, including 778 scientific workers, among whom there are 49 doctors and 350 candidates of sciences. This is convincing proof of Soviet scientific progress, a brilliant example of science-production integration, and of the inviolable alliance between scientific thought and creative toil.

Jubilees equal in proportion to the anniversary of your institute, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy continued, are not only holidays, they are an occasion for serious collective's experience? What are the sources of its successes? What has enabled the institute to meet the growing requirements of times for many decades?

Certainly, it is not easy to answer these questions. But in general terms, THE MAIN THING SEEMS TO LIE IN THE COLLECTIVE'S PARTICULAR BUSINESS-LIKE STYLE, ONE CAN SAY, IN THE PATON-LIKE HANDWRITING.

ABOVE ALL, these are the deep understanding and clear anticipation of the current social needs, the striving to accomplish the most important national economic tasks set by the party, by life itself. The institute's scientific workers, designers, and technologists literally keep their finger on the pulse of life in the most important national economic branches, and settle arising problems well and on time. A convincing proof of this is the fact that the institute's fellows enjoy well-deserved prestige, and its papers are well known at industrial enterprises and projects, and in many cities of our immense country. The spontaneous development experienced over the past 2 decades by our heavy-and power-machine building, ship building, the construction of large gas pipelines, aircraft and spacecraft equipment, and highly complex problems concerning the Power and the Energy Programs -- all this has been reflected in the institute's works.

People of the older generation, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy said, apparently remember the postwar period when our country developed the construction of large gas pipelines and when Adenauer's administration stopped the delivery of tubing from the FRG. And the metallurgists and the institute's scientists settled then with credit the problem of the domestic production welded pipes. And 3 and 1/2 decades later history was repeated during the construction of the Urengoy-Pomary-Uzhgorod gas pipeline. In the latter case, the workers of the Khartsizsk pipes plant along with the institute's scientists and engineers responded in a worth manner to Washington's sanctions and contributed their share to the pipeline being commissioned ahead of schedule.

This was a remarkable example of Soviet patriotism, evidence of the enormous possibilities of Soviet science and technology!

THE SECOND FEATURE of Paton-like style is made up by orientation on purposeful, fundamental research, and on the creation of a firm theoretical foundation for practical papers. The institute has to its credit unique research works and, as their result, the wide application of the most up-to-date achievements in various fields. It is precisely this which has enabled the institute to always be in the vanguard of modern welding and electrometallurgical science and technology.

THE THIRD FEATURE lies in a comprehensive approach toward the organization of scientific research. One can now hardly think about an academic scientific institution without a designing bureau and an experimental production unit. But not so long ago Paton's collective was the first to show in practice that precisely this structure and this organization of work made the scientific potential most effective, and played an important role in strengthening links between science and production.

ANOTHER CHARACTERISTIC FEATURE of the style of work which has emerged in the institute lies in the ability to link general goals with concrete tasks set for the executors, and in the endeavor to find the creative capabilities of each person. What I have in mind FINALLY are strict control over and great responsibility for the results of work.

It is the institute's party organization which sets the tone in this respect. Now it is a strong and efficient party nucleus of the collective. It numbers nearly 1,000 Communists. As a matter of fact, at the time of its formation it only numbered 3 party members. The institute's Communists set an example of a creative attitude toward the work. They are constantly searching for effective forms of party control over all aspects of the collective's life and activity, and persistently work to increase control over all aspects of the collective's life and activity, and persistently work to raise the effectiveness of scientific research and to tighten the institute's links with production.

It was no accident that the institute had been for the second consecutive 5-year period initiating socialist competitions in the republic for accelerating scientific-technical progress on the basis of the closely united efforts of scientific institutions and industrial enterprises. All this is a great service of the institute's party committee and of its secretaries B.F. Lebedev, V.M. Kudinov, and V.F. Musiyachenko who headed the party organization in various terms of office. The present party committee with A. Ya. Ishchenko as secretary is continuing and developing the good traditions.

One of these traditions is, on the occasion of holidays and jubilee celebrations, not to restrict discussions on what has been done, and not to be content with what has been achieved.

This is precisely the point of the decisions of the February and April 1984 CPSU Central Committee Plenum, and of the decision adopted by the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers on accelerating scientific-technical progress in the national economy.

"AT THE PRESENT STAGE," Comrade K.U. Chernenko, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman, emphasized at the meeting with the workers of the Hammer-And Sickle plant, "IT IS PARTICULARLY IMPORTANT TO REEQUIP BRANCHES, AND TO APPLY THE MOST UP-TO-DATE ACHIEVEMENTS OF SCIENCE AND ADVANCED EXPERIENCE. THIS IS AN INSISTENT REQUIREMENT OF OUR TIME, ONE MAY SAY; A COMMAND OF THE EPOCH."

Particularly topical today are the works aimed at the mechanization and automation of production processes, at reducing the share of manual labor in industry and construction. The number of electric welders engaged now in the country's national economy runs into the hundreds of thousands. This one of the most widespread and difficult jobs. For this reason, the automation and robotization of the welding processes is highly important for both the intensification of the national economy and the accomplishment of social tasks.

We are confident, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy pointed out, that your collective, rather profuse in this respect, will continue this work vigorously and on a large scale.

It is also topical to curtail materials consumption in production. It is possible to settle this problem, above all, by improving the quality of metal, and by raising the factor of its utilization. In this respect, a great deal depends on the further improvement and wide application of electroslag technologies on the development of rational, reliable, and durable welding constructions, machines, and mechanisms and on the development of new methods of metal hardening and protective coating. And the scientists, designers, and technologists of the electric welding institute which is the country's leading organization in these matters, are called upon to have their weighty say here.

The institute is being rightfully regarded as the republic's leader in science. At the same time, it should be pointed out that the scientific research carried out in the institute could have been even more effective. One must not turn a blind eye to the fact that not all departments of the institute are uniform in productivity, and not all its works produce tangible results.

I think, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy emphasized, that THE INSTITUTE'S COLLECTIVE IS ABLE TO CARRY OUT EACH TASK QUICKLY AND AT A HIGH SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL LEVEL. In connection with this, I would also like to touch upon the question of improvements in invention and rationalization work at large.

By applying 16,000 inventions and 869 rationalizing proposals, the republic's national economy saved R1.5 billion in 1983. It was the sixth time that the Ukrainian SSR won a Challenge Red Banner for the results scored in all-Union competitions.

Certainly, it is a pleasure. But there are also reserves in this field, and quite a substantial number at that. Out of our 2.7 million inventors and innovators, only one-third are now actively working. Terms for applying inventions and rationalizing proposals, particularly the great ones, are still too long. This must be remedied. Trade union organizations, engineering services, and leaders of all enterprises and organizations are particularly called upon to constantly and purposefully engage in inventions and rationalization.

As far as scientific institutions are concerned, an important criterion in evaluating their activity is to be the wide application of inventions and rationalizations in developing new equipment and technologies, and their competitiveness on the world market. The effectiveness of our scientific and economic relations abroad must rise.

In conclusion, Comrade V. V. Shcherbitskiy said:

I am pleased to note that, both in our republic and all over the country, the tasks confronting us are being accomplished consistently and, on the whole, successfully. OUR PEOPLE ACTIVELY SUPPORT THE DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN POLICY PURSUED BY THE CPSU. THIS HAS BEEN REFLECTED IN THEIR LABOR ACHIEVEMENTS, AND IN THE PATRIOTIC ASPIRATION TO CONTRIBUTE IN THE CONSOLIDATION OF OUR STATE'S ECONOMIC AND DEFENSE POTENTIAL, IN RAISING THE PEOPLE'S PROSPERITY.

Of course, there are quite a few great scientific and scientific-organizational tasks confronting the institute's collective. The party organization and the entire collective of the institute decorated with 3 orders will undoubtedly contribute their weighty share in the further development of effective forms of cooperation between science and production, and in accelerating the application of scientific achievements in practice. We wholeheartedly wish you great successes in this field.

(COMRADE V. V. SHCHERBITSKIY'S SPEECH WAS LISTENED TO WITH GREAT ATTENTION AND WAS REPEATEDLY INTERRUPTED WITH PROLONGED APPLAUSE).

CHERNENKO GREETES FILM FESTIVAL PARTICIPANTS

231240 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 24 May 84 Second Edition p 1

[Greetings by Soviet leader Konstantin Chernenko to participants in the Eighth International Film Festival, opening in Tashkent on 23 May]

[Text] To the participants and guests of the Eighth International Film Festival of Asian, African, and Latin American Countries in Tashkent.

I cordially greet the participants and guests of the Eighth International Film Festival who have gathered in the capital of Soviet Uzbekistan.

The progressive film art of the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America truthfully mirrors our troubled world, in which a struggle is going on of the forces of wisdom and creativity against the forces of insanity and destruction.

It is very important that the films presented at the traditional film forum in Tashkent carry to millions of people the great ideas of social justice, humanism, peace, and friendship among nations. We firmly believe that peace can be upheld and strengthened by collective efforts of the people of goodwill. We not only believe that: while resolutely countering the imperialist policy of diktat and violence, the Soviet Union declares for detente, for putting an end to the arms race, for strict respect for the sovereign rights of all peoples.

May film art further serve the unity of the progressive forces of the world in the struggle against the threat of nuclear war, for a happy and bright future for humankind.

I would like to wish the film festival complete success, and its participants new creative achievements.

K. Chernenko

TWO YEARS OF FOOD PROGRAM BRING IMPROVEMENTS

LD250016 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1750 GMT 24 May 84

[Text] Two years have elapsed since the USSR Food Program was adopted. The results of the work done during this period are evidence of substantial changes in the development of the country's agriculture and in other sectors of the agro-industrial complex.

The main thing is that there has been an improvement in the supply to the population of potatoes, vegetables, meat, milk, and other produce. But this is only the beginning. This year alone, some R49 billion of capital investments are being channeled into the development of sectors of the agro-industrial complex.

KAZAKH, NOVOSIBIRSK, UZBEK FIELDWORK UPDATE

LD241844 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 24 May 84

[Summary] Semen Astakhov conducts a radio hookup with correspondents in Kazakhstan, Novosibirsk, and Uzbekistan on the progress of fieldwork. Sowing began later than usual in Kokchetav Oblast due to the wet, cold spring, but intensive fieldwork is now under way, with high productivity thanks to team organization and efficient use of farm machinery. A farm director is using cross-sowing techniques with admirable success.

In Novosibirsk Oblast, spring fieldwork was delayed by at least 2 weeks due to bad weather, but the rain and snow were useful in that additional moisture has been retained in the soil. Over 2 million hectares is to be sown in record time to make the most of this advantage, with soil preparation being done at night and sowing work in the mornings. A Kochenovskiy Rayon collective farm chairman says that his farm is short of sowing machinery, which is slowing down fieldwork and increasing manual labor, but that the workers are doing well.

In the south, the Tashkent correspondent reports that harvesting of winter rye has already begun, and procurement of early vegetables is under way. Cutting of perennial grasses is in progress.

Semen Astakhov reports on machine overhaul progress in the country as a whole. "I have before me data from the all-union operational headquarters for material and technical supplies to rural areas. Eighty-three percent of the grain harvesting combines have already been overhauled, and 65 percent of the harvesters. Things do not seem to be too bad -- rather, they are better than a year ago. However, over 100,000 combines and 150,000 harvesters must still be repaired. The same situation applies to hay-cutting machinery. Uzbekistan, Kirgiziya, and Tajikistan are lagging in particular, even though the harvest has already started in these places, as we have just heard. Rural workers in Kazakhstan and the Russian Federation also have quite a lot to do in overhauling harvesting machinery.